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## STRUCTURAL AND EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING SOFTWARE



# ETABS<sup>®</sup> 2013

Integrated Building Design Software

## Introductory Tutorial - Parts I & II

CSI





# **Introductory Tutorial**

## **Parts I & II**

# **ETABS® 2013**

## **Integrated Building Design Software**

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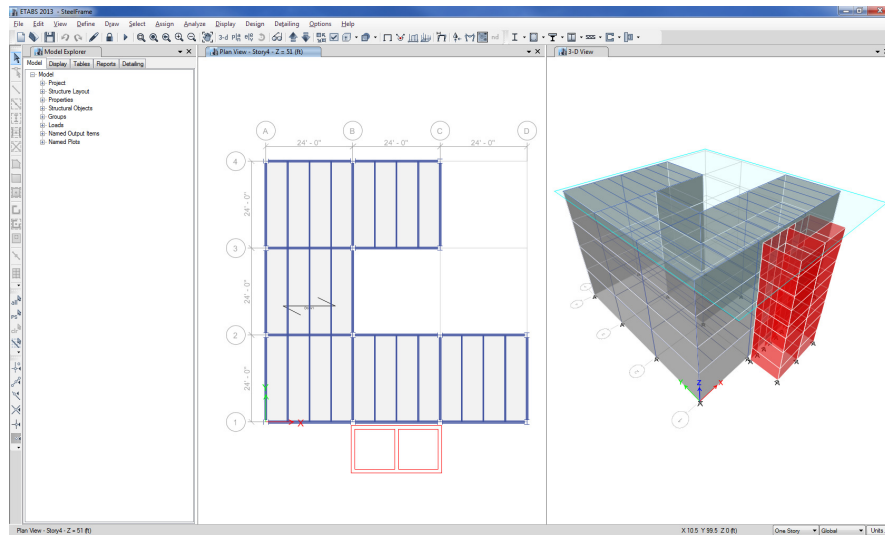
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## Tutorial

### Part I - Steel Building Example

This manual provides step-by-step instructions for building a basic ETABS model. Each step of the model creation process is identified, and various model construction techniques are introduced. If you follow the instructions, you will build the model shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1**  
An Example  
of a Model





## The Project

The example project is an irregularly shaped four-story building with an external elevator core. The first story is 15 feet high and stories 2, 3, and 4 are each 12 feet high. The bays are 24 feet in the X and Y directions.

The lateral force resisting system consists of intersecting moment frames (the elevator core is structurally isolated). The floors consist of 3 inches of concrete over a 3-inch-deep metal deck. The secondary (infill) beams are designed as composite beams. The lateral-force resisting beams that connect the columns are designed as noncomposite beams.

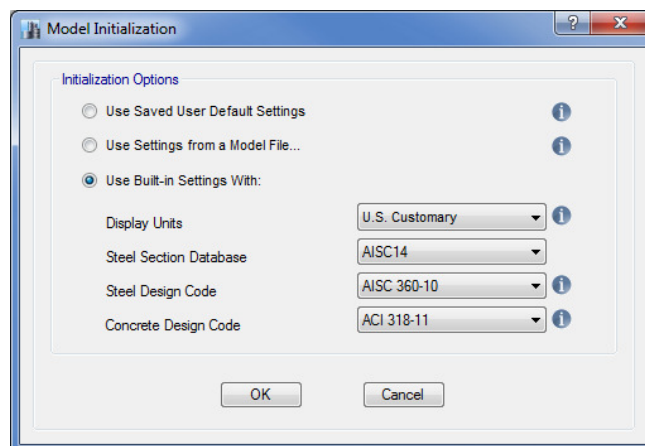
The architect for the building has requested that the maximum beam depth not exceed that of a W18 beam to allow sufficient clearance for ductwork running beneath the beams.

## Step 1 Begin a New Model


In this Step, the story height and girds are set. Then a list of sections that fit the parameters set by the architect for the design are defined.

- A. Start the program. The Start Page will display.
- B. Click the **New Model** button on the Start Page and the Model Initialization form shown in Figure 2 will display.

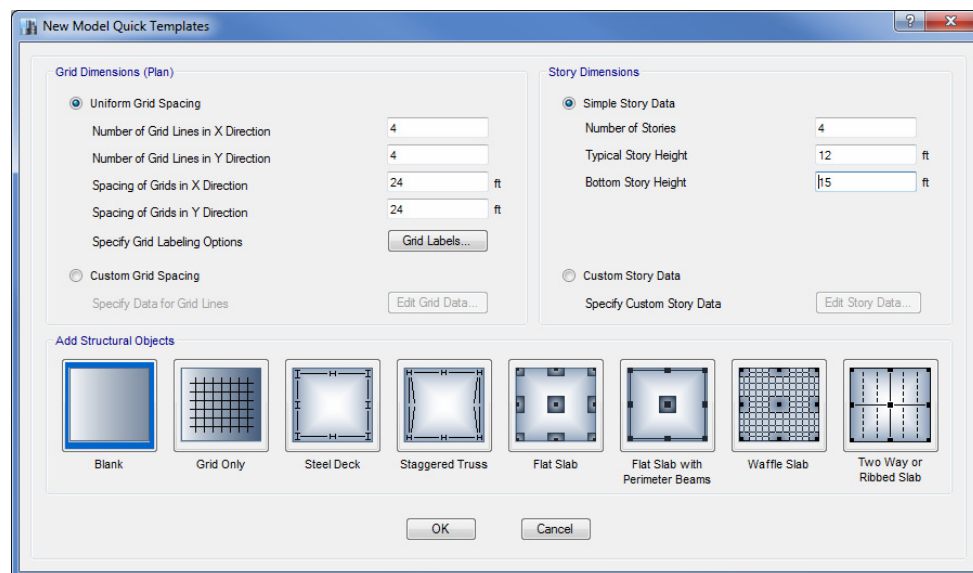
**Figure 2**  
Model  
Initialization  
form



## Part I - Steel Building Example

- C. Choose the *Use Built-in Settings With:* option.
- D. Select *U.S. Customary* base units from the Display Units drop-down list on the Model Initialization form. To review the display units hold the mouse cursor over the information icon . To change the units once initialized, click the **Options menu > Display Units** command.
- E. Select *AISC14* from the Steel Section Database drop-down list.
- F. Select *AISC360-10* from the Steel Design Code drop-down list on the Model Initialization form. Click the **OK** button and the New Model Quick Templates form shown in Figure 3 will display.

The New Model Quick Templates form is used to specify horizontal grid line spacing, story data, and template models. Template models provide a quick, easy way of starting a model. They automatically add structural objects with appropriate properties to the model. We highly recommend that you start your models using templates whenever possible. However, in this example, the model is built from scratch, rather than using a template.



**Figure 3**  
New Model Quick Templates form

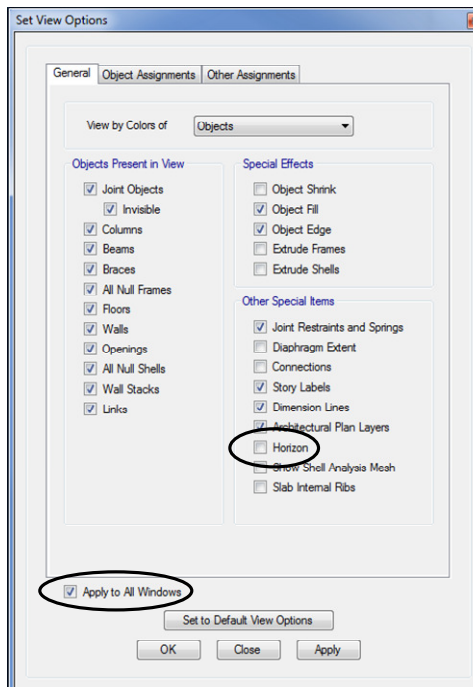
## Introductory Tutorial

- G. Set the number of stories in the Number of Stories edit box to **4**.
- H. Type **180 in** into the Bottom Story Height edit box and press the Enter key on your keyboard (be sure you type *in*). Notice that the program automatically converts the 180 in to 15 because the input unit for this edit box is feet (180 inches = 15 feet).
- I. Click the **Blank** button in the Add Structural Objects area - the button should be highlighted by a dark blue border.
- J. Click the **OK** button to display the blank windows and origin.

In addition to the origin, the program also shows the horizon. We will shut off the horizon in the next steps so that the model grids will be more visible.

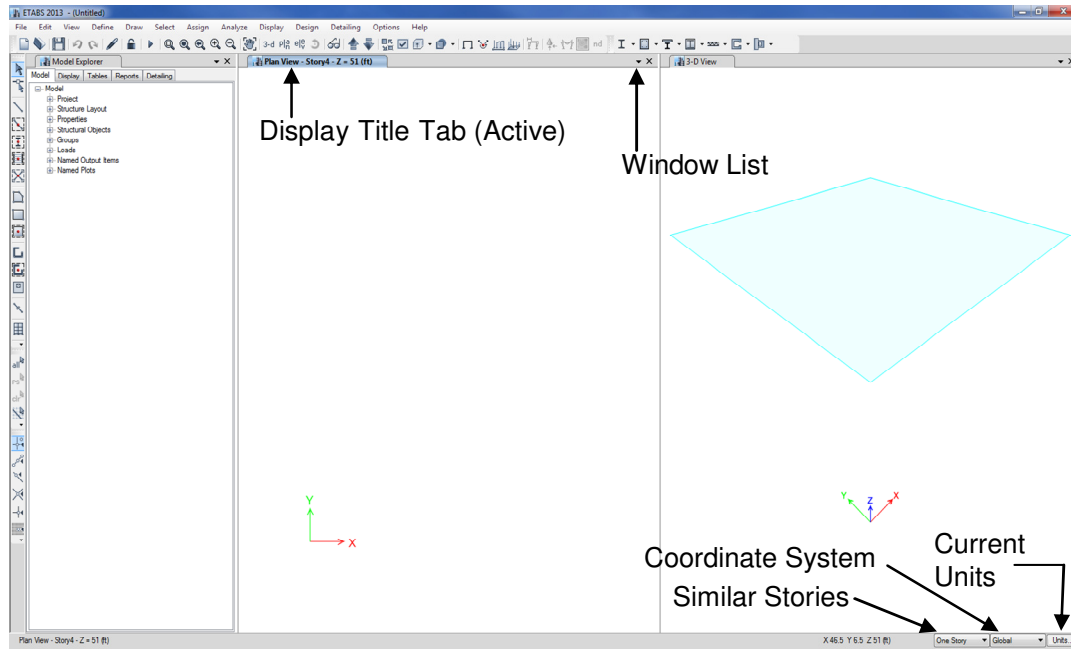
- K. Click the **Set Display Options** ☒ button or use the **View menu > Set Display Options** command. The Set View Options form shown in Figure 4 will display.

**Figure 4**  
Set View Options  
form



## Part I - Steel Building Example

- L. Uncheck the *Horizon* option in the Other Special Items area of the General tab and check the *Apply to All Windows* option.
- M. Click the **OK** button and the main ETABS window displays as shown in Figure 5.



**Figure 5**  
The ETABS main window

The model appears on screen in the main ETABS window with two view windows tiled vertically, a Plan View on the left and a 3-D View on the right, as shown in Figure 5. The number of view windows can be changed using the **Window List** ▼ button. View windows may be closed by clicking on the **Close [X]** button next to the Window List button.

Note that the Plan View is active in Figure 5. When the window is active, the display title tab is highlighted. Set a view active by clicking anywhere in the view window. The location of the active Plan View is highlighted on the 3-D View by a Bounding Plane. The Bounding Plane may be toggled on and off by using the **Options menu > Show Bounding Plane** command.

## Introductory Tutorial

Although this tutorial will consist of only one tower, the default T1, ETABS allows multiple towers to exist in the same model. Additional towers may be defined by first using the **Options menu > Allow Multiple Towers** command and then the **Edit menu > Edit Towers, Stories and Grid Systems** command. Every object (columns, beams, walls, etc.) in the model will be associated with one, and only one, tower.

If you change the views, return to the default previously described, with the Plan View active as shown in Figure 5.

### Edit the Horizontal Grid

Defining a grid system allows for the rapid and accurate placement of objects when drawing. Grid lines also determine object meshing and the location of elevation views.

- A. Click the **Edit menu > Edit Stories and Grid Systems** command, which will display the Edit Story and Grid System Data form.
- B. Highlight *G1* in the Grid Systems area and click the **Modify/Show Grid System** button to display the Grid System Data form.
- C. On the Grid System Data form, click the **Quick Start New Rectangular Grids** button in the Rectangular Grids area, which will display the Quick Cartesian Grids form shown in Figure 6.

**Figure 6**  
Quick Cartesian  
Grids form

Quick Cartesian Grids

Grid Dimensions (Plan)

Number of Grid Lines in X Direction: 4

Number of Grid Lines in Y Direction: 4

Spacing of Grids in X Direction: 24 ft

Spacing of Grids in Y Direction: 24 ft

X Grid Labeling

First Grid Label: A

Labeling Direction: Left to Right

Y Grid Labeling

First Grid Label: 1

Labeling Direction: Bottom to Top

OK Cancel



- D. On the Quick Cartesian Grids form, verify that the number of grid lines in each direction is set to **4**, and that the spacing of the grids in both the X and Y directions is set to **24** ft.
- E. Click the **OK** button three times to display the grid.

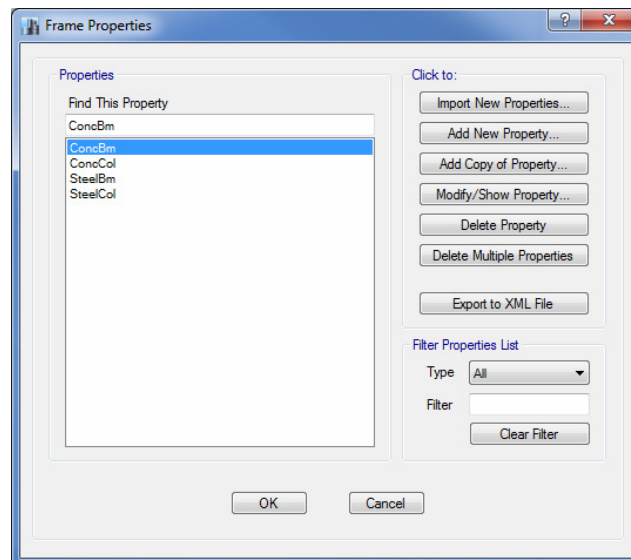
### Define an Auto Select Section List

An auto select selection list is simply a list of sections, for example, W18X35, W18X40, W21X44, W21X50 and W24X55. Auto select section lists can be assigned to frame members. When an auto select selection list is assigned to a frame object, the program can automatically select the most economical, adequate section from the auto select section list when it is designing the member.

The program has several built-in auto select section lists. Some of those lists will be used later in these instructions. Because the architect requested that the beams be no deeper than W18, it is useful to create an auto select section list that contains W16 and W18 beams now.

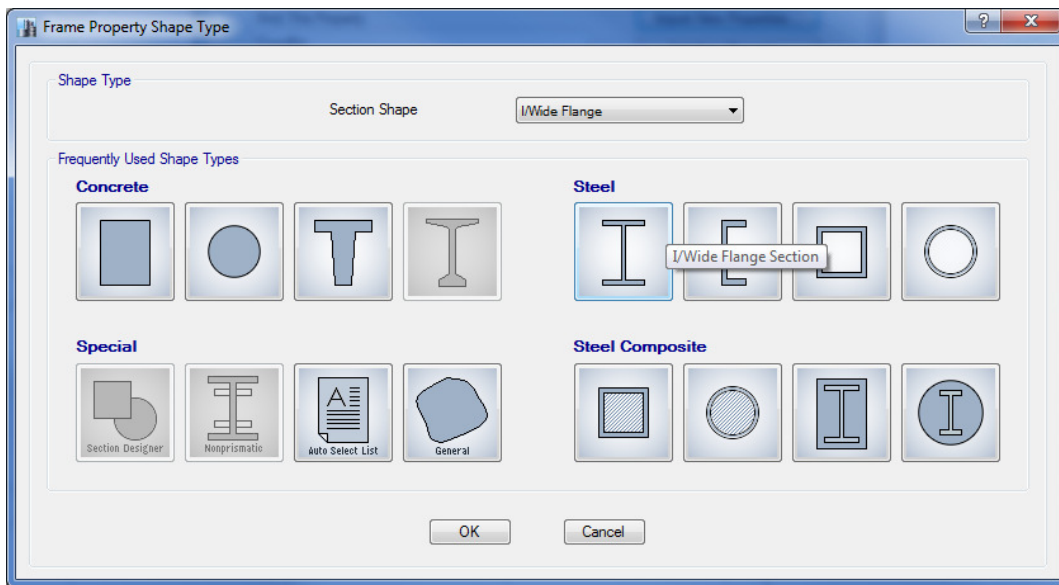
- A. Click the **Define menu > Section Properties > Frame Sections** command, which will display the Frame Properties form shown in Figure 7.

**Figure 7**  
Frame  
Properties  
form




## Introductory Tutorial

- B. Click the **Import New Properties** button in the Click to area of the Frame Properties form. The Frame Property Shape Type form shown in Figure 8 appears.




**Figure 8**  
Frame Property Shape Type form

- C. Select *I/Wide Flange* from the Section Shape drop-down list in the Shape Type area and then click on the **OK** button, or click on the **I/Wide Flange Section** button  under Steel in the Frequently Used Shape Types area of the Frame Property Shape Type form. The Frame Section Property Import Data form shown in Figure 9 appears.
- D. Confirm that in the Filter area the Section Shape Type drop-down list shows *I/Wide Flange*.
- E. Scroll down the list of sections in the Select Section Properties To Import area to find the *W16X26* section. Click once on that section to highlight it. This is the first section in an auto select section list for lateral beams.

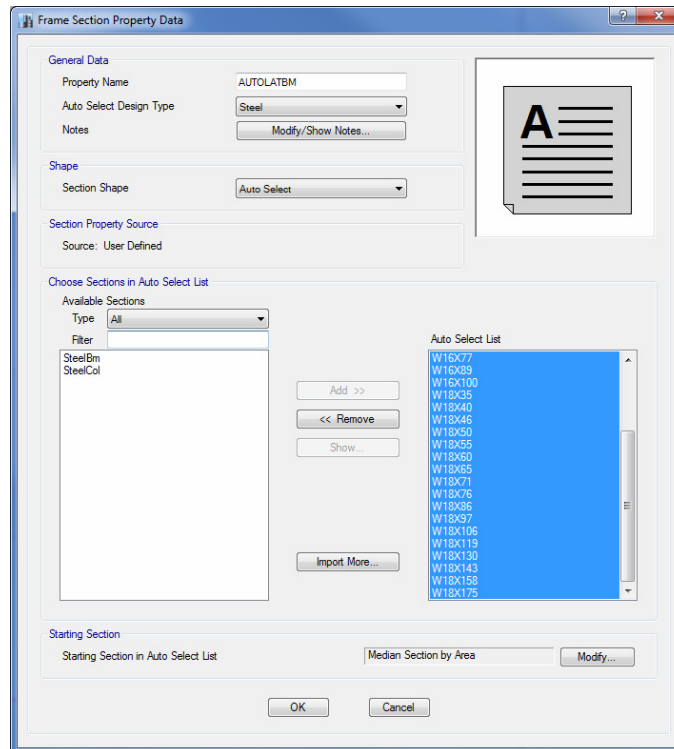
**Figure 9**  
Frame  
Section  
Property  
Import Data  
form

- F. Scroll further down the list of beam sections in the Select Section Properties To Import area to find the *W18X175* beam. Press the Shift key on your keyboard and then click once on the *W18X175* beam. You should now have all of the beams between the *W16X26* and the *W18X175*, inclusive, highlighted.
- G. Click the **OK** button to return to the Frame Properties form. The Properties area should now list the sections just highlighted.
- H. Click the **OK** button to close the Frame Properties form and accept the changes just made.
- I. In the Model Explorer window, click on the **Properties** node on the Model tab to expand the tree. If the Model Explorer is not displayed, click the **Options menu > Show Model Explorer** command.

## Introductory Tutorial

- J. On the expanded tree, right-click on the **Frame Sections** branch to display a context sensitive menu. On this menu, click on the **Add New Frame Property** command to display the Frame Property Shape Type form.
- K. Select *Auto Select* from the Section Shape drop-down list in the Shape Type area and then click the **OK** button, or click on the **Autoselect Section List** button  under Special in the Frequently Used Shape Types area of the Frame Property Shape Type form. The Frame Section Property Data form shown in Figure 10 appears.

**Figure 10**  
Frame  
Section  
Property  
Data form




- L. Type **AUTOLATBM** in the Property Name edit box.
- M. Click once on the **W16X26** section in the Choose Sections in Auto Select List area to highlight it.

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Part I - Steel Building Example

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- N. Scroll further down the list of sections in the Available Sections to find the *W18X175* section. Press and hold the Shift key on your keyboard and then click once on the *W18X175* section. You should now have all of the sections between the *W16X26* and the *W18X175*, inclusive, highlighted.
- O. Click the **Add** button to add the selected beams to the Auto Select List on the right side of the form.
- P. Click the **OK** button.
- Q. Click the **Define menu > Section Properties > Frame Sections** command to display the Frame Properties form.
- R. Click the **Import New Properties** button to display the Frame Property Shape Type form.
- S. Click on the **Autoselect Section List** button  under Special in the Frequently Used Shape Types area. The Frame Section Property Import Data form appears.
- T. Click once on the *A-CompBm* section in the Select Section Properties To Import area, and while holding down the Ctrl key (*not* the Shift key) on your keyboard, click again on the *A-LatCol* section. These items are default auto select section lists provided by the program for composite beams and lateral columns, respectively.
- U. Click the **OK** button to return to the Frame Properties form. The *A-CompBm* and *A-LatCol* auto select lists should be present in the properties area.
- V. Click the **OK** button to accept your changes.
- W. Click anywhere in the Plan View to make it active.



## Step 2 Add Frame Objects

In this Step, the program is set up to add objects to multiple stories simultaneously. Then the structural objects are added to the model.

### Set Up to Add Objects to Multiple Stories Simultaneously

Make sure that the Plan View is active. To make a window active, move the cursor, or mouse arrow, over the view and click the left mouse button. When a view is active, the Display Title Tab is in highlighted. The location of the Display Title Tab is indicated in Figure 5.

- A. Click the drop-down list that reads "*One Story*" at the bottom right of the Main window, which is shown in Figure 5.
- B. Highlight *Similar Stories* in the list. This activates the Similar Stories option for drawing and selecting objects.
- C. To review the current Similar Story definitions, click the **Edit menu > Edit Stories and Grid Systems** command. The Edit Story and Grid System Data form appears. On this form, click the **Modify/Show Story Data** button to display the Story Data form shown in Figure 11. Note the Master Story and Similar To columns in the form.

With the Similar Stories option active, as additions or changes are made to a story—for example, Story 4—those additions and changes will also apply to all stories that have been designated as Similar To Story 4 on the Story Data form. By default, the program has defined Story 4 as a Master story and, as shown in Figure 11, Stories 1, 2 and 3 are Similar To Story 4. This means that, with Similar Stories active, any drawing or selection performed on any one story will apply to all of the other stories. A story can be set as Similar To NONE so that additions or changes will not affect it.

- D. We will not make any changes to the forms, so click the **Cancel** buttons two times to close the forms.

Figure 11  
Story Data  
form

Story	Height ft	Elevation ft	Master Story	Similar To	Splice Story	Splice Height ft
Story4	12	51	Yes	None	No	0
Story3	12	39	No	Story4	No	0
Story2	12	27	No	Story4	No	0
Story1	15	15	No	Story4	No	0
Base		0				

Note: Right Click on Grid for Options

Refresh View OK Cancel

Draw Column Objects

Make sure that the Plan View is active.


- A. Click the **Quick Draw Columns**  button or use the **Draw menu > Draw Beam/Column/Brace Objects > Quick Draw Columns** command. The Properties of Object form for columns shown in Figure 12 will display "docked" in the lower left-hand corner of the program.

Figure 12  
Properties of  
Object form  
for columns

Property	
Moment Releases	Continuous
Angle, deg	90
Plan Offset X, in	0
Plan Offset Y, in	0
Cardinal Point	5 (Middle Center)
Draw Object Using	Grids

## Introductory Tutorial

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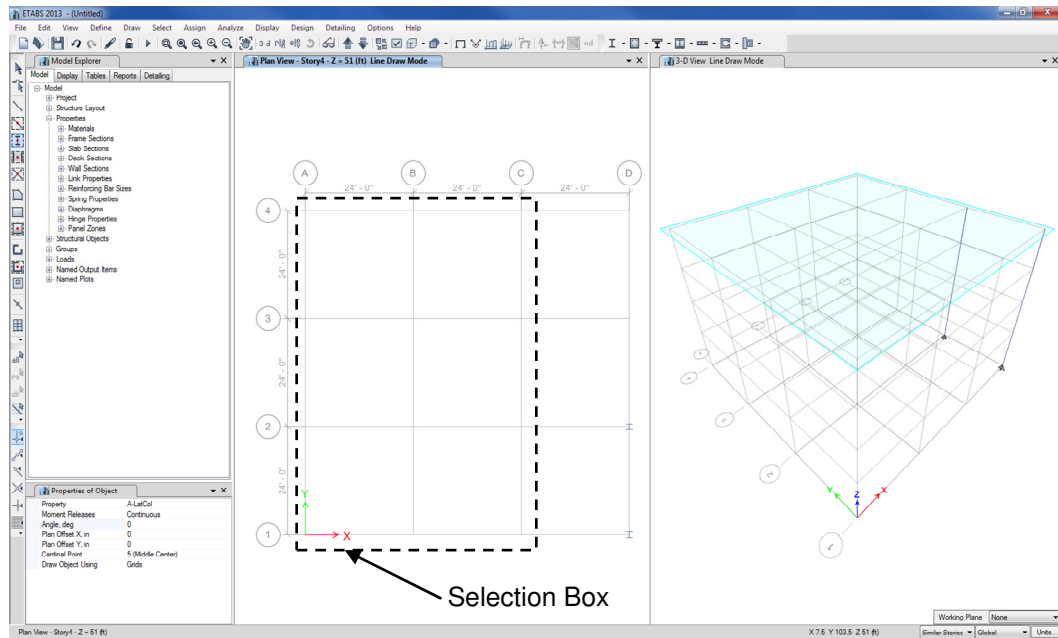
Hold the left mouse button down on the Properties of Object tab to move the box elsewhere in the display, or to dock it at another location using the docking arrows.

- B. Make sure that the Property item on the Properties of Object form is set to *A-LatCol*. If it is not, click once in the drop-down list opposite the Property item to activate and then select A-LatCol from the resulting list. A-LatCol is a built-in auto select section list intended to be used for lateral force resisting columns.

If you want to review sections included in A-LatCol, or any of the other auto select section lists, (1) click the **Define menu > Section Properties > Frame Sections** command. The Frame Properties form will appear. (2) Highlight *A-LatCol* in the Properties list. (3) Click the **Modify/Show Property** button. The Frame Section Property Data form will display; the sections included in the A-LatCol auto select section list are listed in the Auto Select List area of the form. (4) Click the **Cancel** buttons to close the forms. Note that sections may also be reviewed using a right-click on the A-LatCol leaf under the Frame Sections branch in the Model Explorer and selecting the **Modify/Show A-LatCol** command.

- C. Double click in the Angle edit box on the Properties of Object form and type **90** to set the angle to 90. This means that the columns will be rotated 90 degrees from their default position.
- D. To draw the first column, left click once in the Plan View at the intersection of grid lines D and 1. An I-shaped column should appear at that point in the Plan View. Also, in the 3D View, note that the column is displayed extending over all story levels even though the column was drawn at only one story level. This occurs because the Similar Stories feature is active.
- E. Click once in the Plan View at the intersection of grid lines D and 2 to draw the second column.
- F. Now change the Angle item in the Properties of Object form from 90 to **0**.


## Part I - Steel Building Example



**Figure 13**  
Drawing column objects in a windowed region

- G. Now draw the remaining columns in one action by "windowing" around the grid intersections as shown in Figure 13. To "window," click the left mouse button above and to the left of grid intersection A-4 and then, while holding the left mouse button down, drag the mouse until it is below and to the right of grid intersection C-1. A selection box similar to that shown in Figure 13 should expand around the grid line intersections as the mouse is dragged across the model. Release the left mouse button and the program will draw the column objects at the grid line intersections.

Note that these columns appear rotated 90 degrees from the first two.

- H. Click the **Select Object** button, , to change the program from Draw mode to Select mode.
- I. Hold down the Ctrl key on your keyboard and left click once in the Plan View on column A-2. A selection list similar to the one shown in Figure 14 pops up because multiple objects exist at the location

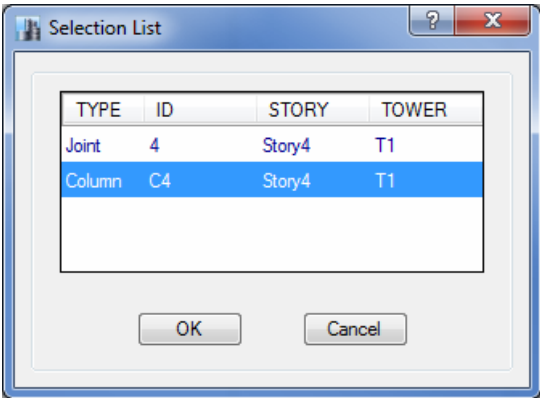
## Step 2 Add Frame Objects

15

Introductory Tutorial

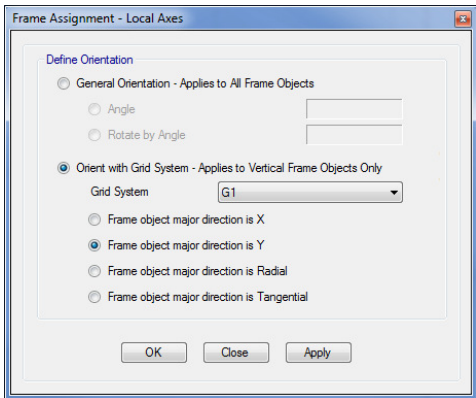
that was clicked. In this example, a joint object and a column object exist at the same location. Note that the selection list will only appear when the Ctrl key is used with the left click.

**Figure 14**  
Selection List  
form



- J. Select the column from the list by clicking on it and then on the **OK** button. The column at A-2 is now selected. It is selected over its entire height because the Similar Stories feature is active. Note that the status bar in the bottom left-hand corner of the main ETABS window indicates that 4 frames have been selected.
- K. Repeat the selection process at B-2, A-3, C-3 and C-4. The status bar should indicate that 20 frames have been selected.
- L. Click the **Assign menu > Frame > Local Axes** command to access the form shown in Figure 15.

**Figure 15**  
Frame Assignment  
- Local Axis form





## Part I - Steel Building Example

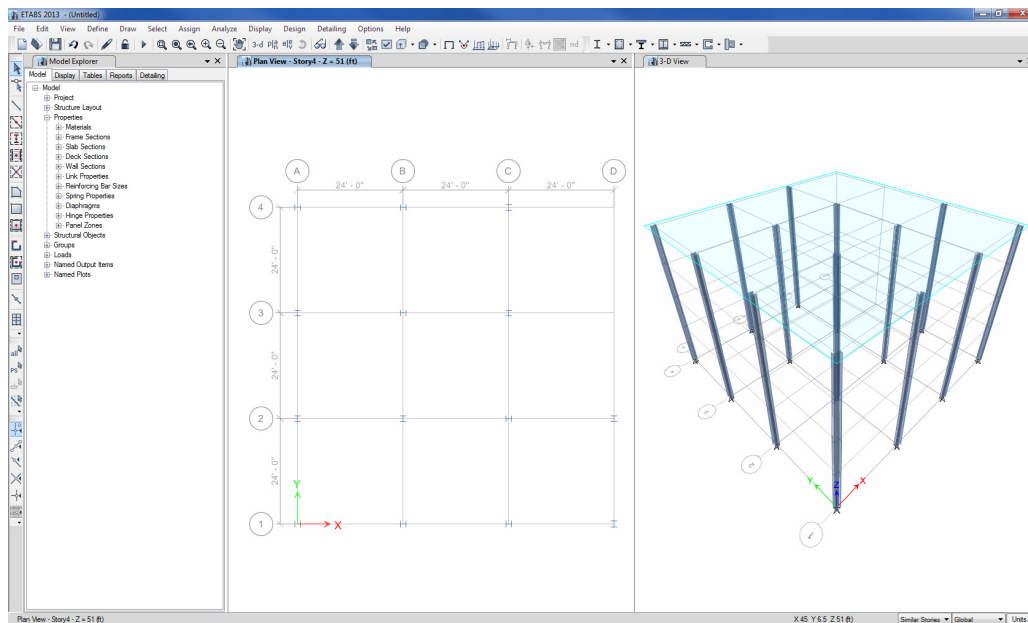
- M. Click the *Orient with Grid System* option and then select the *Frame object major direction is Y* option in the form and then click the **OK** button. The selected columns rotate 90 degrees.

Notice the colored arrows associated with each column. Those arrows indicate the local axes directions. The red arrow is always in the local 1 direction, the green arrow is in the local 2 direction and the blue arrow is in the local 3 direction. Currently, the red arrow is not visible because it (and thus the column local 1-axis) is perpendicular to the screen.

Click the **Assign menu > Clear Display of Assigns** command to clear the display of the arrows.

- N. Click the **Set Display Options** button ☒. When the Set View Options form displays, check the *Extrude Frames* check box in the Special Effects area and check the *Apply to All Windows* check box followed by the **OK** button.

The model should now appear as shown in Figure 16.




**Figure 16**

The example model with the columns drawn

## Introductory Tutorial


### Save the Model

During development, save the model often. Although typically you will save it with the same name, thus overwriting previous models, you may occasionally want to save your model with a different name. This allows you to keep a record of your model at various stages of development.

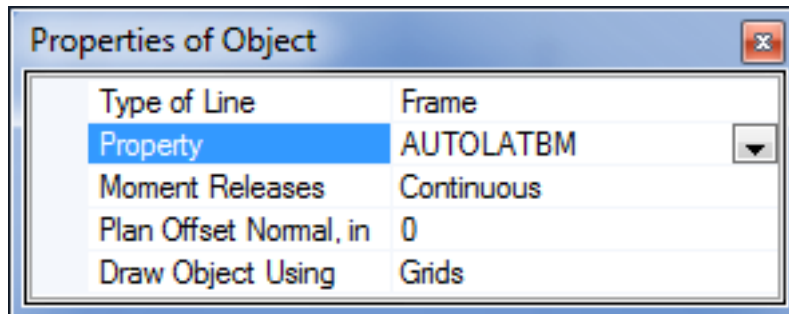
- A. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model. Specify the directory in which you want to save the model and, for this example, specify the file name SteelFrame.

### Draw the Lateral Force-Resisting Beam Objects

Make sure that the Plan View is active. Draw the beams between the columns using the following Action Items.

- A. Click the **Quick Draw Beams/Columns** button, , or the **Draw menu > Draw Beam/Column/Brace Objects > Quick Draw Beams/Columns** command. The Properties of Object form for frame objects shown in Figure 17 will display "docked" in the lower left-hand corner of the main window.

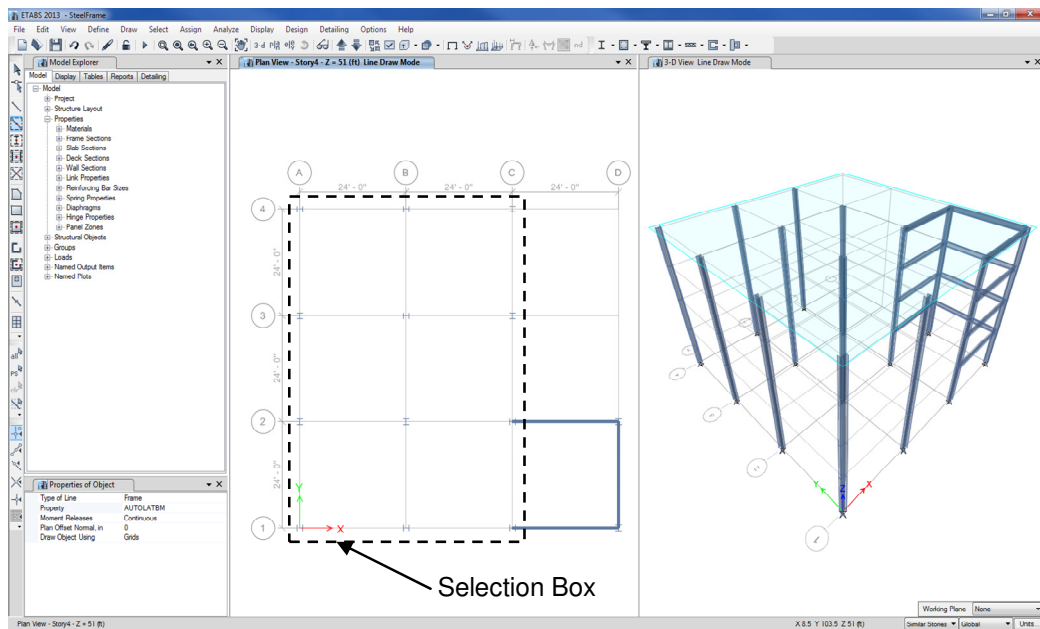
**Figure 17**  
Properties of  
Object form for  
frame objects



Property	Value
Type of Line	Frame
Property	AUTOLATBM
Moment Releases	Continuous
Plan Offset Normal, in	0
Draw Object Using	Grids

- B. Click once in the drop-down list opposite the Property item to activate it and then scroll down to select *AUTOLATBM* in the resulting list. Recall that AUTOLATBM is the auto select section list that was created in Step 1.

## Part I - Steel Building Example





**Figure 18**  
Drawing lateral force-resisting beam objects in a windowed region

- C. Left click once in the Plan View on grid line D between grid lines 1 and 2. A beam is drawn along the selected grid line. Because the Similar Stories option is active, beams are created at all levels.
- D. In a similar manner, left click once on grid line 1 between grid lines C and D and then left click once on grid line 2 between grid lines C and D to draw beams in two more locations.
- E. Now draw the remaining lateral force-resisting beams in one action by windowing around the grid lines to add beams between the columns drawn earlier in Step 2, as shown in Figure 18. To window, click the left mouse button above and to the left of grid intersection A-4 and then, while holding the left mouse button down, drag the mouse until it is below and to the right of grid intersection C-1. A selection box will expand around the grid line intersections as the mouse is dragged across the model. Release the left mouse button to draw the beams.


### Step 2 Add Frame Objects

## Introductory Tutorial

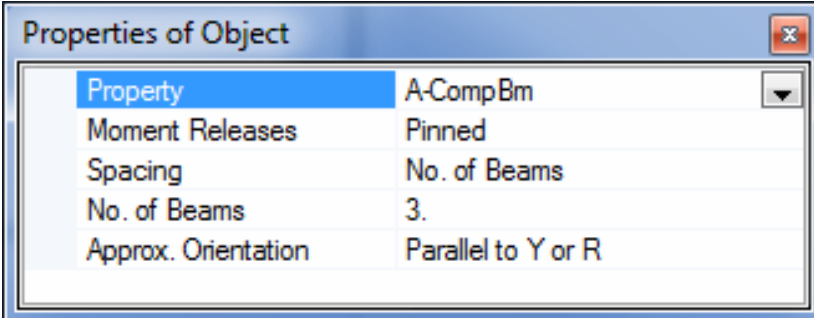
- F. Click the **Select Object** button, , to change the program from Draw mode to Select mode.
- G. Left click once on the beam along grid line C between grid lines 2 and 3 to select it. Press the Delete key on your keyboard or click the **Edit menu > Delete** command to delete the selection because no beams should connect points C-3 and C-2 in the model.
- H. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the Save button, , to save your model.

### Draw the Secondary (Infill) Beam Objects

Make sure that the Plan View is active. Now draw the secondary beams that span between girders using the following Action Items.

- A. Click the **Quick Draw Secondary Beams** button, , or the **Draw menu > Draw Beam/Column/Brace Objects > Quick Draw Secondary Beams** command. The Properties of Object form for beams shown in Figure 19 will display "docked" in the lower left-hand corner of the main window.

**Figure 19**  
Properties of  
Object for  
beams



Property	A-CompBm
Moment Releases	Pinned
Spacing	No. of Beams
No. of Beams	3.
Approx. Orientation	Parallel to Y or R

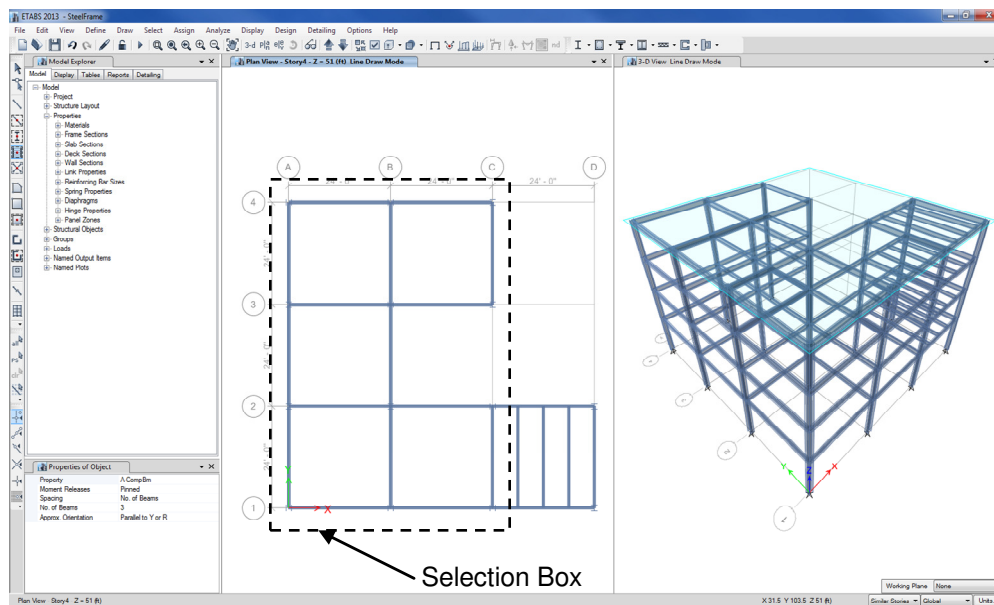
Make sure that the Property item is set to *A-CompBm*. If it is not, click once in the drop-down list opposite the Property item to activate it and then select *A-CompBm* from the resulting list. *A-CompBm* is a built-in auto select section list intended to be used for composite secondary beams. Review the sections included in the *A-CompBm* auto select list as follows: (1) click the **Define menu >**

## Part I - Steel Building Example

**Section Properties > Frame Sections** command. (2) Highlight *A-CompBm* in the properties list. (3) Click the **Modify/Show Property** button; the sections in the list are displayed in the Auto Select List area of the form. (4) When finished, click the **Cancel** buttons to close both forms.

Make sure that the Approx. Orientation item in the Properties of Object form is set to *Parallel to Y or R*.



- B. Left click once in the bay bounded by grid lines C, D, 1 and 2 to draw the first set of secondary beams.
- C. Draw the remaining secondary beams in one action by windowing around the bays where secondary beams are to be added, as shown in Figure 20. To window, click the left mouse button above and to the left of grid intersection A-4 and then, while holding the left mouse button down, drag the mouse until it is below and to the right of grid intersection C-1. A selection box similar to that shown in Figure 20 will expand as the mouse is dragged across the model. Release the left mouse button to draw the secondary beam objects.



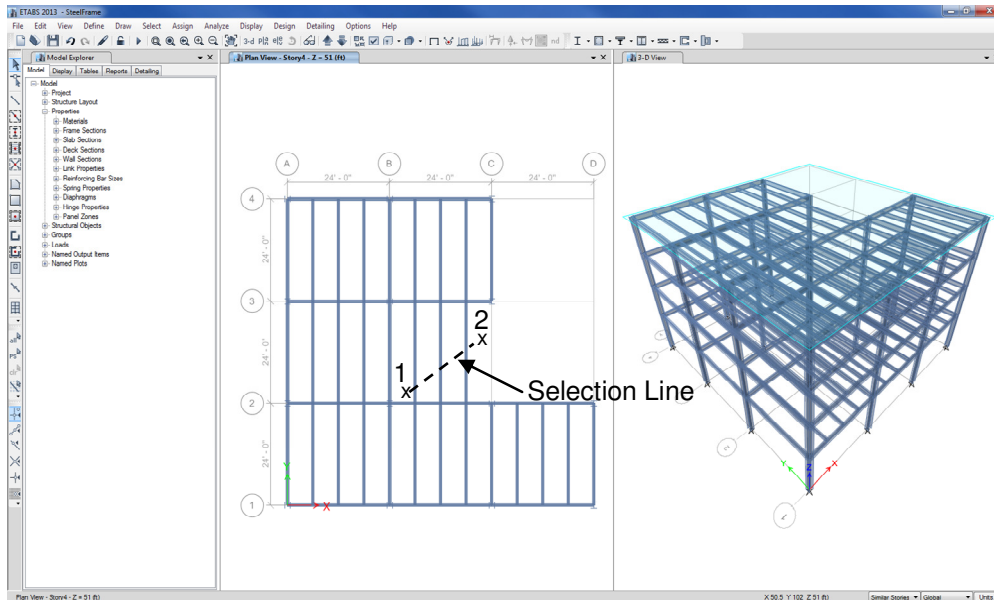
**Figure 20**

Drawing secondary beam objects in a windowed region

## Introductory Tutorial


- D. Click the **Select Object** button, , to change the program from Draw mode to Select mode.
- E. Click the **Select using Intersecting Line** button, , or click the **Select menu > Select > Intersecting Line** command to put the program in intersecting line selection mode.

In intersecting line selection mode, left click the mouse once to start a line. Then move the mouse to another location, thus creating a selection line. When the left mouse button is double clicked, all objects that are crossed by the selection line are selected.



**Figure 21**  
Selection using an intersecting line

Refer to Figure 21. Left click the mouse in the Plan View between grid lines 2 and 3 just to the right of grid line B at the point labeled 1 in the figure. Move the mouse pointer to the point labeled 2 in the figure - the selection line should be crossing the unwanted secondary beams in the bay bounded by grid lines 2, 3, B and C. Double click the left mouse button to select the beams.


- F. Press the Delete key on your keyboard or click the **Edit menu > Delete** command to delete the selected beams from the model.
- G. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the Save button, , to save your model.

## Step 3 Add Shell Objects

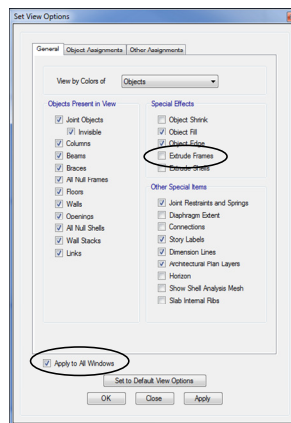
In this Step, floors are added to the model and exterior cladding is created to which wind load can be assigned in Step 8.


### Draw the Floor Shell Objects

Make sure that the Plan View is active. Now draw a shell object to represent the floor using the following Action Items.

- A. Click the **Set Display Options** button . When the Set View Options form displays, uncheck the *Extrude Frames* check box on the General tab and check the *Apply to All Windows* check box, as shown in Figure 22. Click the **OK** button.

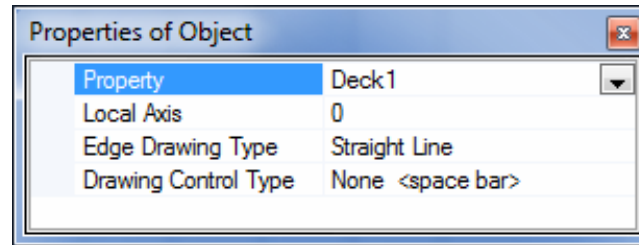
**Figure 22**  
Set View Options  
form




- B. Click the **Draw Floor/Wall** button, , or select the **Draw menu > Draw Floor/Wall Objects > Draw Floor/Wall** command. The Properties of Object form for shells shown in Figure 23 will display "docked" in the lower left-hand corner of the main window.


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**Figure 23**  
Properties of  
Object form  
for shells



Make sure that the Property item in this box is set to *Deck1*. If it is not, click once in the drop-down list opposite the Property item to activate it and then select *Deck1* in the resulting list. *Deck1* is a built-in deck section property with membrane behavior. The deck properties are reviewed in a subsequent Action Item of this step.

- C. Check that the **Snap to Grid Intersections & Points** command is active. This will assist in accurately drawing the shell object. This command is active when its associated button  is depressed. Alternatively, use the **Draw menu > Snap Options** command to ensure that these snaps are active. By default, this command is active.
- D. Click once at column A-1. Then, moving clockwise around the model, click once at these intersection points in this order to draw the outline of the building: A-4, C-4, C-3, B-3, B-2, D-2, and D-1. Press the Enter key on your keyboard to complete the deck object.

If you have made a mistake while drawing this object, click the **Select Object** button, , to change the program from Draw mode to Select mode. Then click the **Edit menu > Undo Shell Add** command. Repeat Action Items A, B and C.

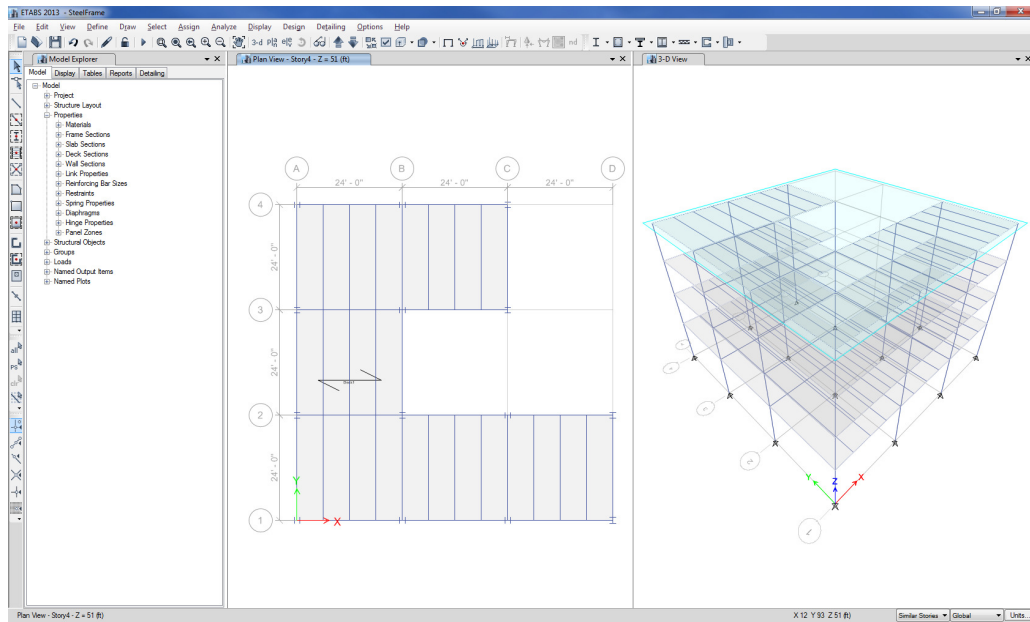
Note in your model the two-headed arrow just above and to the left of column B-2 that indicates the direction of the deck span. The deck is spanning in the global X-direction, perpendicular to the secondary beams - this impacts the distribution of vertical loads to the supporting members. Note that the deck spans in the local 1-axis direction of the associated shell object.

- E. Click the **Select Object** button, , to change the program from Draw mode to Select mode.




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The model now appears as shown in Figure 24.



**Figure 24**

Model after the floor shell objects have been added

- F. Review the Deck1 property that was assigned to the deck section. Click the **Define** menu > **Section Properties** > **Deck Sections** command to access the Deck Properties form.
  1. Highlight the *Deck1* section and click the **Modify/Show Property** button. The Deck Property Data form shown in Figure 25 displays. Note that the Modeling Type shows as *Membrane*.
  2. Set the Slab Depth, tc item to **3** to indicate that the slab depth above the metal deck is 3 inches.
  3. Click the **OK** button and then click the **OK** button on the Deck Properties form to accept your changes.
- G. Click the **File** menu > **Save** command, or the Save button, , to save your model.

## Introductory Tutorial

**Figure 25**  
Deck Property  
Data form

General Data	
Property Name	Deck1
Type	Filled
Slab Material	4000Psi
Deck Material	A992Fy50
Modeling Type	Membrane
Modifiers (Currently Default)	Modify/Show...
Display Color	Change...
Property Notes	Modify/Show...

Property Data	
Slab Depth, tc	3 in
Rib Depth, hr	3 in
Rib Width Top, wrt	7 in
Rib Width Bottom, wrb	5 in
Rib Spacing, sr	12 in
Deck Shear Thickness	0.035 in
Deck Unit Weight	2.3 lb/ft2
Shear Stud Diameter	0.75 in
Shear Stud Height, hs	6 in
Shear Stud Tensile Strength, Fu	65000 lb/in2

OK Cancel

### Add Exterior Cladding for Wind Load Application

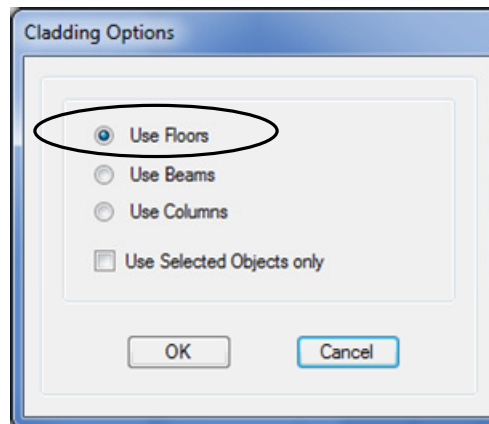
Exterior cladding consisting of "dummy" shell objects that have no mass or stiffness will be added to the model. The areas will be used in Step 8 to apply wind load to the building.

#### Draw the Cladding

Make sure that the Plan View is active. Now draw cladding around the entire perimeter of the building.


- A. Click the **Draw menu > Auto Draw Cladding** command. The Cladding Options form shown in Figure 26 will display.

**Figure 26**  
Cladding Options  
form



- B. Select the *Use Floors* option and then click the **OK** button. Cladding is added around the perimeter of the structure forming a building envelope.

In this case the building perimeter was defined by the outline of the floor objects.

- C. Click on the 3-D View tab to make it active.
- D. Click the **Set Elevation View** button  and select A from the Set Elevation View form. Click the **OK** button to display the elevation with cladding.
- E. Right-click on the cladding (not on a beam or column) in the elevation view to display the Object Information form shown in Figure 27.

On the Object Information form, note that on the Assignments tab that the Section Property item shows *None*. This indicates that the cladding is comprised of "dummy" wall-type objects that have no stiffness.

Also note that the Area Mass is 0. This means that the cladding is adding no additional mass to the building. These dummy wall objects will be used solely for the purpose of applying wind loads later in the tutorial.

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**Figure 27**  
Object Information form for cladding

**Object Information**

**Object ID**

Story	Label	Unique Name
Story3	A3	15

GUID: 8f331dbc-129f-4b73-ad75-8bcab9898b46

**Object Data**

Geometry Assignments Loads Design

**Assignments**


Opening	No
Section Property	None
Property Modifiers	None
Local Axis 2 Angle (deg)	Default
Springs	None
Area Mass (lb-s²/ft²)	0
Wall Openings	None
Create Auto Edge Constr.	Yes
Material Overwrite	None
Groups	None

**Opening**  
Indicates if the shell object is an opening or not.

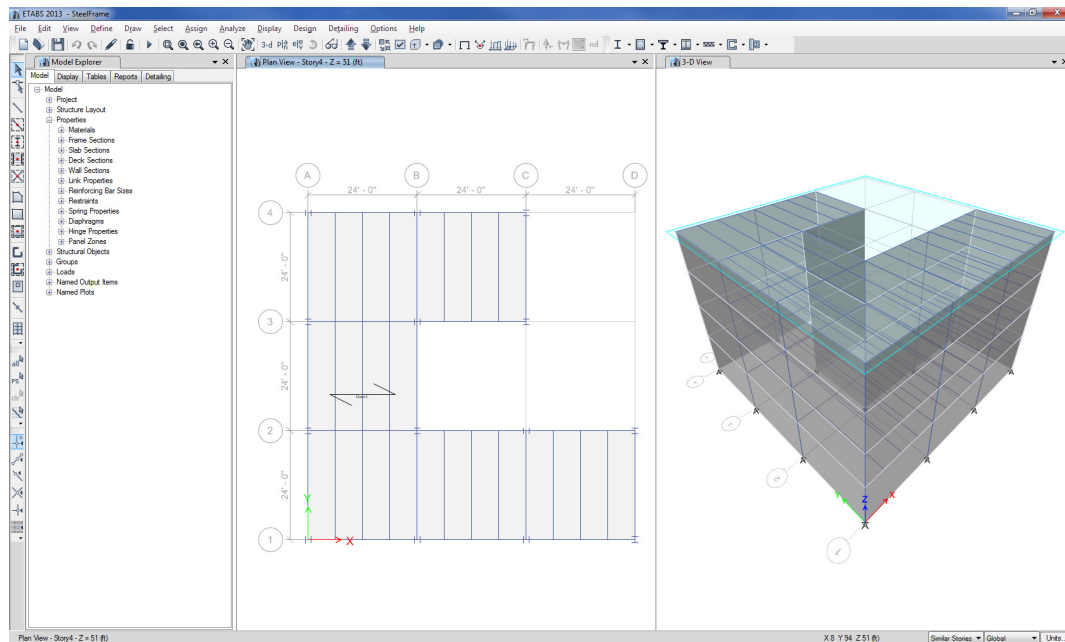
OK Cancel

- F. Click the **OK** button to close the Object Information form.
- G. Make sure the right-hand Elevation View is active. Click on the **Set Default 3D View** button, **3-d**, to change the Elevation View to a 3D View.

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- H. To adjust the transparency of objects, click the **Options menu > Graphics Colors > Display** command to display the Set Display Colors form.
  1. In the Set Transparency area, select a value from 0 to 1, 1 being completely transparent, from the drop-down lists for each object.
  2. Click the **OK** button to accept your changes.
- H. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model.
- I. Click on the Plan View tab to make it active.

Your model now appears as shown in Figure 28.




**Figure 28**  
Model after perimeter cladding objects have been added

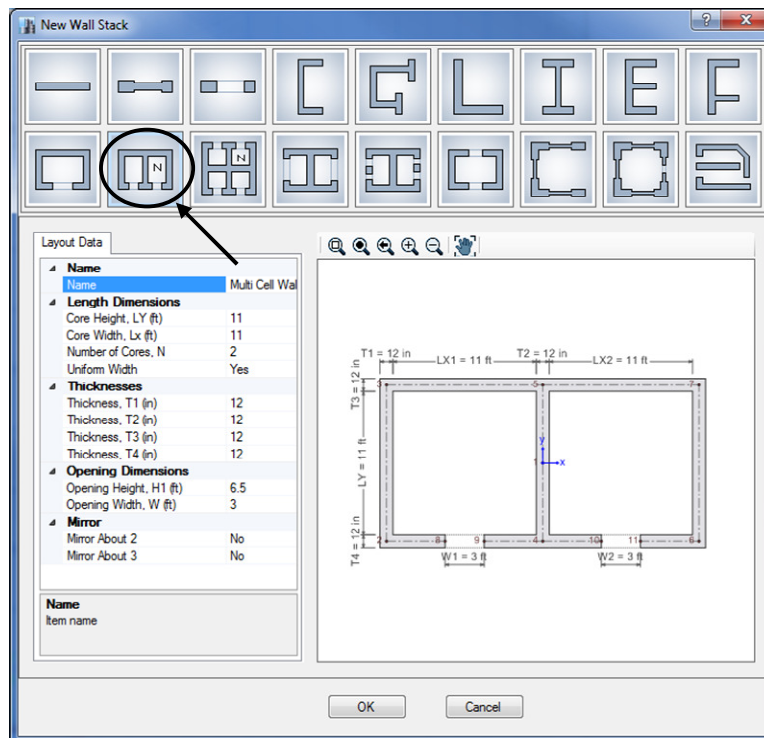
## Introductory Tutorial

## Step 4 Add a Wall Stack

In this Step, a wall stack is added to represent the elevator core. Wall stacks are predefined arrangements of walls that can be added to models with a single click. Make sure that the Plan View is active.

- A. Click the **Draw menu > Draw Wall Stacks** command, or the **Draw Wall Stacks** button, , to access the New Wall Stack form shown in Figure 29.

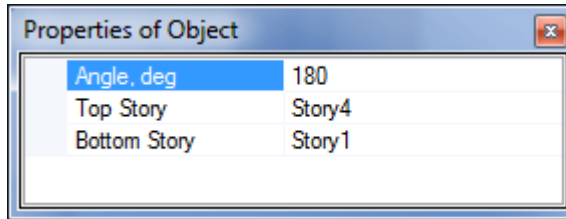
**Figure 29**  
New Wall  
Stack form



Layout Data	
<b>Name</b>	Multi Cell Wall
<b>Length Dimensions</b>	
Core Height, LY (ft)	11
Core Width, LX (ft)	11
Number of Cores, N	2
Uniform Width	Yes
<b>Thicknesses</b>	
Thickness, T1 (in)	12
Thickness, T2 (in)	12
Thickness, T3 (in)	12
Thickness, T4 (in)	12
<b>Opening Dimensions</b>	
Opening Height, H1 (ft)	6.5
Opening Width, W (ft)	3
<b>Mirror</b>	
Mirror About 2	No
Mirror About 3	No
<b>Name</b>	Item name

- B. Click on the **Multi Cell Wall** button to display a two cell core.
- C. Review the information and data contained in the Layout Data tab on the New Wall Stack form, and then click the **OK** button. The Properties of Object form for Wall Stacks shown in Figure 30 will display "docked" in the lower left-hand corner of the main window.


**Figure 30**  
Properties of  
Object form for  
Wall Stack  
objects



Properties of Object	
Angle, deg	180
Top Story	Story4
Bottom Story	Story1

- D. Click in the Angle edit box on the Properties of Object form, set the angle to **180**, and press the Enter key on your keyboard. This will rotate the wall stack object 180 degrees from the default position.
- E. Left click once in the Plan View such that the top-right corner of the wall stack shown using dashed lines is located at the intersection of grid lines C and 1. This will not be where the cursor is located - the cursor is shown at the center of the wall stack.

Notice that the wall stack is also shown in the 3-D View, and that it spans the entire height of the building. The height of the wall stack can be controlled using the Top and Bottom Story drop-down lists in the Properties of Object form.

- F. Click the **Select Object** button, , to change the program from Draw mode to Select mode.
- G. Click the **Select menu > Select > Groups** command to display the Select by Groups form. On this form highlight *Wallstack1* and then click the **Select** button followed by the **Close** button to select the wall stack just drawn.
- H. Click the **Edit menu > Move Joints/Frames/Shells** command to display the Move Joints/Frames/Shells form.
- I. On the Move Joints/Frames/Shells form, type **-1.5** into the Delta Y edit box and click the **OK** button. This moves the wall stack 18 inches away from the building in order to isolate the core structurally.
- J. Click the **File menu > Save** command to save your model.

## Step 5 Define Static Load Patterns

The static loads used in this example consist of the dead, live, earthquake and wind loads acting on the building. An unlimited number of load patterns can be defined.

For this example building, assume that the dead load consists of the self weight of the building structure, plus 35 psf (pounds per square foot) additional dead load applied to the floors and 0.25 klf (kips per linear foot) additional dead load applied to the beams around the perimeter of the building. The 35 psf additional dead load applied to the floors accounts for items such as partitions, ceiling, mechanical ductwork, electrical items, plumbing, and so forth. The 0.25 klf additional dead load around the perimeter accounts for the cladding.

The live load is taken to be 100 psf at each story level. This live load is reducible for steel frame and composite beam design.

Note that realistically those loads would probably vary at some of the different floor levels. However, for the purposes of this example, we have chosen to apply the same load to each story level.

This example also applies an ASCE 7-10 static earthquake load to the building and an ASCE 7-10 wind load to the building. The forces that are applied to the building to account for the earthquake and wind load are automatically calculated by the program.

- A. Click the **Define menu > Load Patterns** command to access the Define Load Patterns form shown in Figure 31. Note that there are two default load patterns defined. They are Dead, which is a dead load, and Live, which is a live load.

Note that the Self Weight Multiplier is set to 1 for the Dead pattern. This indicates that this load pattern will automatically include 1.0 times the self weight of all members.

- B. Click on Live to highlight the row, as shown in Figure 31. Select *Reducible Live* from the Type drop-down list. Click the **Modify**



**Load** button to change the load type from live to reducible live. We will apply live load to the structure later.

**Figure 31**  
Define Load  
Patterns  
form

Load	Type	Self Weight Multiplier	Auto Lateral Load
Live	Live	0	
Dead	Dead	1	
Live	Live	0	

- C. Double click in the edit box for the Load column. Type the name of the new load; in this case, type **Sdead**. Select a Type of load from the Type drop-down list; in this case, select *Super Dead*. Make sure that the Self Weight Multiplier is set to zero. Self weight should be included in only one load pattern; otherwise, self weight might be double counted in the analysis. In this example, self weight has been assigned to the Dead load pattern. Click the **Add New Load** button to add the Sdead load to the Load list.
- D. Repeat Action Item C to add a Super Dead-type load named **Cladding**. We will apply superimposed dead load to the structure later.
- E. To define the ASCE 7-10 earthquake load, double click in the edit box for the Load column again and type **Egy**. Select *Seismic* for the Type. Make sure the Self Weight Multiplier is zero. Use the Auto Lateral Load drop-down list to select *ASCE 7-10*; with this option selected, ETABS will automatically apply static earthquake load based on the ASCE 7-10 code requirements. Click the **Add New Load** button.
- F. With the Egy load highlighted, click the **Modify Lateral Load** button. This will access the ASCE 7-10 Seismic Loading form (the ASCE 7-10 form displays because the Auto Lateral Load type was set to ASCE 7-10 in item E). On this form, uncheck all but the *Y Dir* option at the top of the form, as shown in Figure 32. Click the **OK** button. The Define Load Patterns form redisplay.

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**Figure 32**  
ASCE 7-10 Seismic Load Pattern form

- G. To define the ASCE 7-10 wind load, double click in the edit box for the Load column again and type **Windx**. Select *Wind* as the Type. Select *ASCE 7-10* from the Auto Lateral Load drop-down list. Click the **Add New Load** button.
- H. With the Windx load highlighted, click the **Modify Lateral Load** button. This will bring up the Wind Load Pattern - ASCE 7-10 form shown in Figure 33 (the ASCE 7-10 form displays because the Auto Lateral Load type was set to ASCE 7-10 in item G). Select the *Exposure from Frame and Shell Objects* option. Notice that the form changes, and then check the *Include Shell Objects* option.

The Exposure from Shell Objects option means that the wind load will be applied only in the direction defined by the user-specified wind pressure coefficients explicitly assigned (Step 8) to the dummy vertical shell objects that were drawn earlier. By comparison, selection of the Exposure from Extents of Rigid Diaphragms option would result in the program automatically applying all possible permutations of the ASCE 7-10 wind load to the diaphragms.

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**Figure 33**  
ASCE 7-10 Wind Load Pattern form


Type **100** into the edit box for Wind Speed, as shown in Figure 33, and then click the **OK** button. The Define Load Patterns form redisplay.

The Define Load Patterns form should now appear as shown in Figure 34. Click the **OK** button in that form to accept all of the newly defined load patterns.

Load	Type	Self Weight Multiplier	Auto Lateral Load
Windx	Wind	0	ASCE 7-10
Dead	Dead	1	
Live	Reducible Live	0	
Sdead	Super Dead	0	
Cladding	Super Dead	0	
Egy	Seismic	0	
Windx	Wind	0	ASCE 7-10
			ASCE 7-10


**Figure 34**  
The Define Load Patterns form after all load patterns have been defined.

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- I. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model.

## Step 6 Assign Gravity Loads

In this Step, the superimposed dead and live gravity loads will be applied to the model. Make sure that the Similar Stories feature is enabled and that the Plan View is active.

- A. Verify that lb/ft<sup>2</sup> are the units selected for Force/Area by holding the mouse cursor over the **Units** button in the bottom right-hand corner.
- B. Click anywhere on the deck (but not on a beam) to select the deck. A dashed line should appear around the perimeter of the deck. This dashed line indicates that the deck has been selected. If you make a mistake in selecting, click the **Clear Selection** button, , and try again.

The status bar in the lower left-hand corner of the Main ETABS window should indicate that four shell objects have been selected because the Similar Stories feature is active.

- C. Click the **Assign > Shell Loads > Uniform** command. This displays the Shell Load Assignment - Uniform form. Select *Sdead* from the Load Pattern Name drop-down list, as shown in Figure 35.

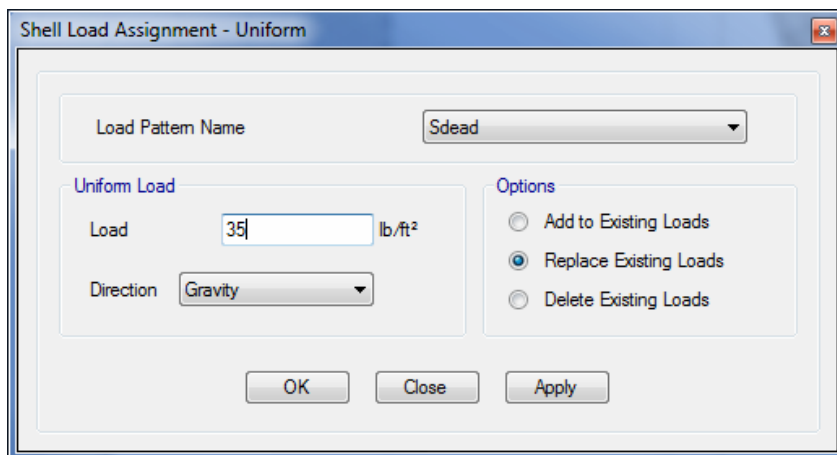


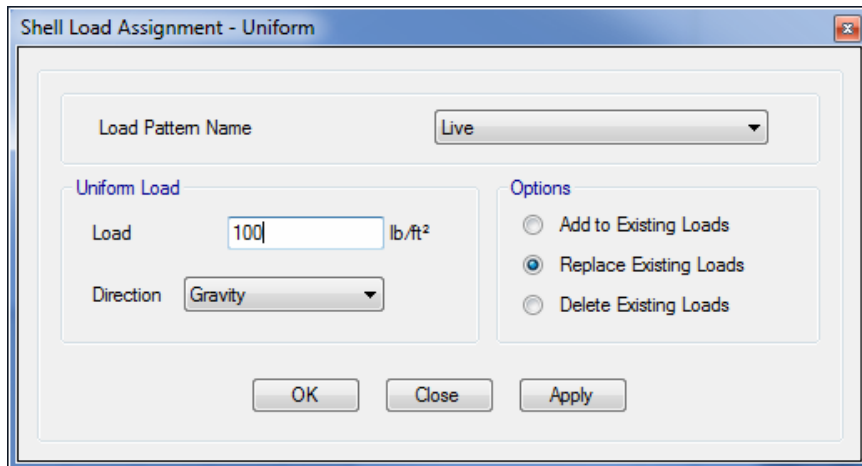
Figure 35 shows the 'Shell Load Assignment - Uniform' dialog box. The 'Load Pattern Name' dropdown is set to 'Sdead'. The 'Uniform Load' section has a 'Load' input field with the value '35' and units 'lb/ft²', and a 'Direction' dropdown set to 'Gravity'. The 'Options' section has three radio buttons: 'Add to Existing Loads', 'Replace Existing Loads' (which is selected), and 'Delete Existing Loads'. At the bottom are 'OK', 'Close', and 'Apply' buttons.

**Figure 35**  
Shell Load  
Assignment  
- Uniform  
form

Note that the Direction specified for the load is Gravity. The gravity load direction is downward; that is, in the negative Global Z direction.


1. Type **35** in the Load edit box. Be sure that the units are shown as lb/ft<sup>2</sup>.
  2. Click the **Apply** button on the Shell Load Assignment form to apply the superimposed dead load.
- D. With the Shell Load Assignment - Uniform form still displayed, click anywhere on the deck (but not on a beam) to select the deck.
- E. Select *Live* from the Load Pattern Name drop-down box.
1. Type **100** in the Load edit box. The Shell Load Assignment - Uniform form should now appear as shown in Figure 36.

**Figure 36**  
Shell  
Load As-  
signment  
- Uniform  
form

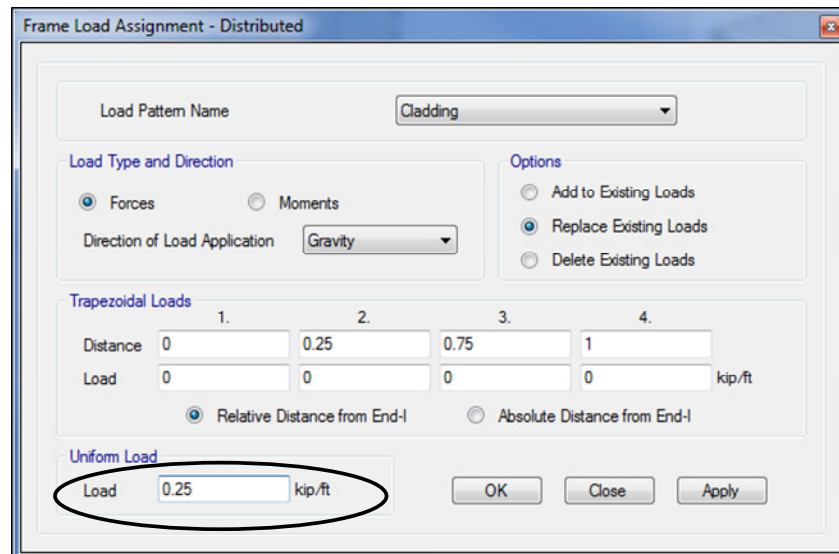


2. Click the **Apply** button on the Shell Load Assignment - Uniform form to accept the live load.
3. Click the **Close** button to exit the Shell Load Assignment form.

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- F. Make the **Snap to Grid Intersections and Points** command not active. This will make it easier to select the perimeter beams. This command is active when its associated button  is depressed. Thus, make sure the button is not depressed. You can also toggle the snap feature using the **Draw menu > Snap Options** command.
- G. Select the perimeter beam along grid line A between grid lines 1 and 2 by left clicking on it once in Plan View. Notice that the status bar in the lower left-hand corner of the main ETABS window indicates that four frames have been selected because the Similar Stories feature is active. Also note that the selected lines appear dashed.
- H. Select the other thirteen perimeter beams in a similar manner. When you have selected all perimeter beams, the status bar should indicate that 56 frames have been selected (14 beams times 4 stories = 56 beams). Note that the Cladding load is being applied to the perimeter beams and not to the deck.
- I. Click the **Assign menu > Frame Loads > Distributed** command. This displays the Frame Load Assignment - Distributed form shown in Figure 37. Select *Cladding* from the Load Pattern Name drop-down list.

**Figure 37**  
Frame Load Assignment  
- Distributed  
form



Frame Load Assignment - Distributed

Load Pattern Name: Cladding

Load Type and Direction:  
☒ Forces ☐ Moments  
 Direction of Load Application: Gravity

Options:  
☐ Add to Existing Loads  
☒ Replace Existing Loads  
☐ Delete Existing Loads

Trapezoidal Loads:

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Distance	0	0.25	0.75	1
Load	0	0	0	0

kip/ft

☒ Relative Distance from End-I ☐ Absolute Distance from End-I

Uniform Load:  
 Load: 0.25 kip/ft

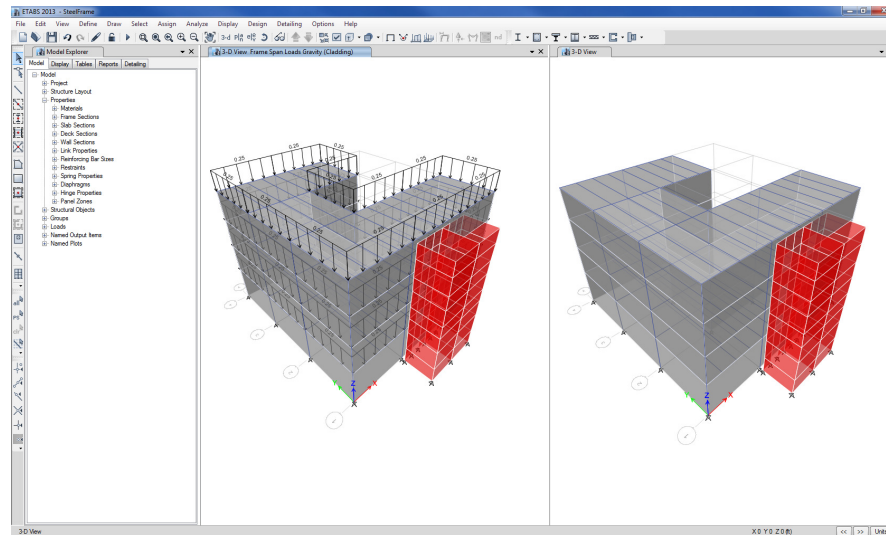
OK Close Apply

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1. Verify that the units are set to kip/ft and then enter **0.25** in the Load edit box that is located in the Uniform Load area of the form.
2. Click the **Apply** button on the Frame Load Assignment - Distributed form to apply the uniform superimposed dead load that is applied to the perimeter beams to represent the cladding.
3. Click the **Close** button to exit the Frame Load Assignment form.



Note that the Frame Load Assignment - Distributed form also has a Delete Existing Loads option. To delete a load assignment, select the beam(s) and use the **Assign menu > Frame Loads > Distributed** command to access the form. In the Load Pattern Name drop-down list, locate the load to be removed, select the Delete Existing Loads option and click the **OK** button.

- J. Make sure the Plan View is active. Click on the **Set Default 3D View** button, **3-d**, to change the Plan View to a 3D View. You should now be able to graphically see the load applied to the perimeter beams, as illustrated in Figure 38.



**Figure 38**  
Frame distributed loads applied to the perimeter beams

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- K. Click the **Assign menu > Clear Display of Assigns** command to clear the display of the assigned loads.
- L. Make sure the left-hand 3D view is active. Click the **Set Plan View** button  and select *Story4* from the Select Plan View form. Click the **OK** button.
- M. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model.

## Step 7 Define a Developed Elevation

In this Step, a Developed Elevation View of the right-hand side of the building will be defined so that the wind load can be assigned to it in Step 8.

- A. Click the **Draw menu > Draw Developed Elevation Definition** command. This displays the Developed Elevation Name form shown in Figure 39.

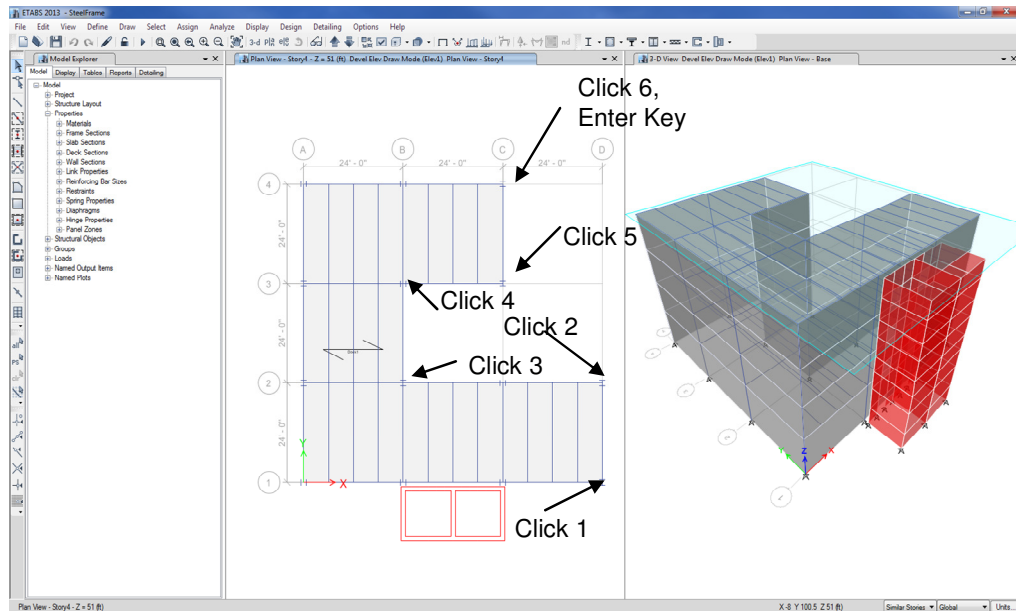


**Figure 39**  
Developed  
Elevation  
Name form




## Part I - Steel Building Example

1. Type **RIGHT** in the New Developed Elevation Name edit box. This will be the name of the Developed Elevation.
2. Click the **OK** button. Note that the display title tab for the plan view indicates that the program is in the Devel Elev Draw Mode. The model appears as shown in Figure 40.



**Figure 40**  
Developed elevation draw mode

- B. Make the **Snap to Grid Intersections and Points** command active. This will assist in accurately drawing the developed elevation definition. This command is active when its associated button  is depressed. Alternatively, use the **Draw menu > Snap Options** command to ensure that this command is active.
- C. Working in the left-hand Plan View (Devel Elev Draw Mode (RIGHT)), left click once at Grid D-1. Then moving counterclockwise around the building, left click once at D-2, B-2, B-3, C-3 and C-4 in that order. The sequence of clicks is illustrated in Figure 40. It is important to follow this exact sequence.

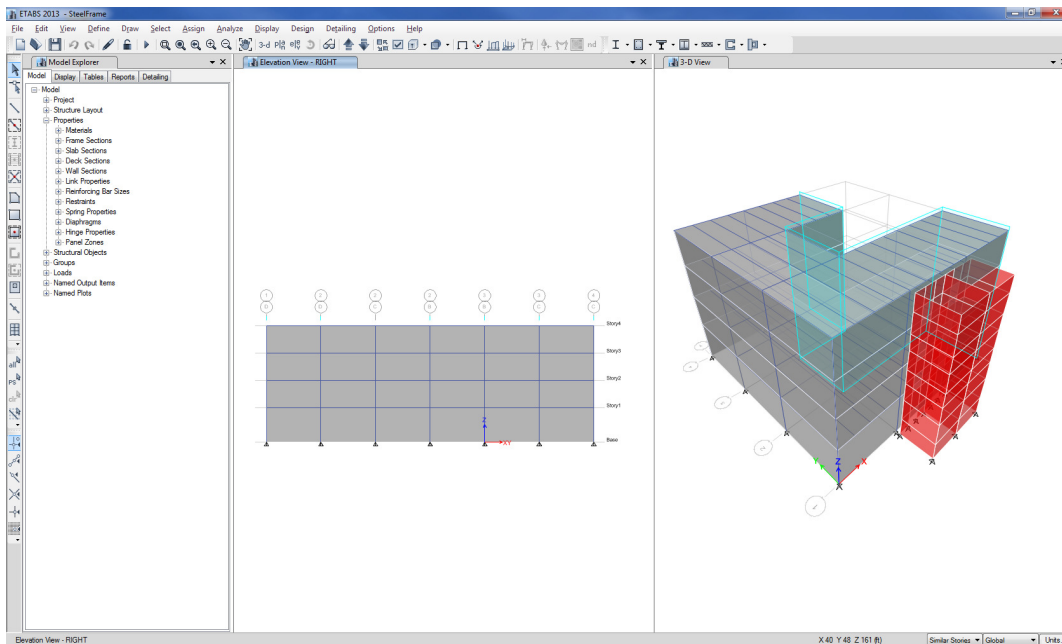
## Introductory Tutorial

- D. When all of the joints have been clicked, press the Enter key on your keyboard to finish drawing the developed elevation definition. The Plan View changes to an Elevation View showing the developed elevation as shown in Figure 41.

The developed elevation is an "unfolded" view of the newly defined elevation.



As many developed elevations as desired can be defined. Note however, that a developed elevation can not cross itself and it can not close on itself. Either of those situations would require that the same point occur in two different locations within the developed elevations, which is not allowed.

Note that the developed elevation is outlined in the 3-D View.




**Figure 41**  
Developed Elevation View

After a developed elevation has been defined, it can be viewed, objects can be drawn on it, assignments can be made to objects in it, and so forth, similar to any other Elevation View. The RIGHT Elevation View will be used in the next step.

- E. Make sure the Developed Elevation View (i.e., Elevation View RIGHT) is active. Click the **Set Plan View** button  and select *Story4* from the Select Plan View form. Click the **OK** button.
- F. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model.

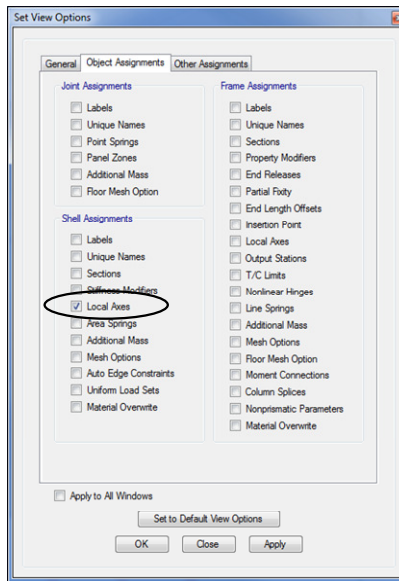
## Step 8 Assign Wind Loads

In this Step, wind loads are applied in the X direction to the exterior cladding along grid line A and the developed elevation created in Step 7. Typically, wind pressure coefficients are applied to the vertical surface of a shell object. In such cases, and in this example, a positive wind pressure coefficient applies wind load in the positive local 3-axis direction of the shell object. A negative wind pressure coefficient applies wind load in the negative local 3-axis direction of the shell object.

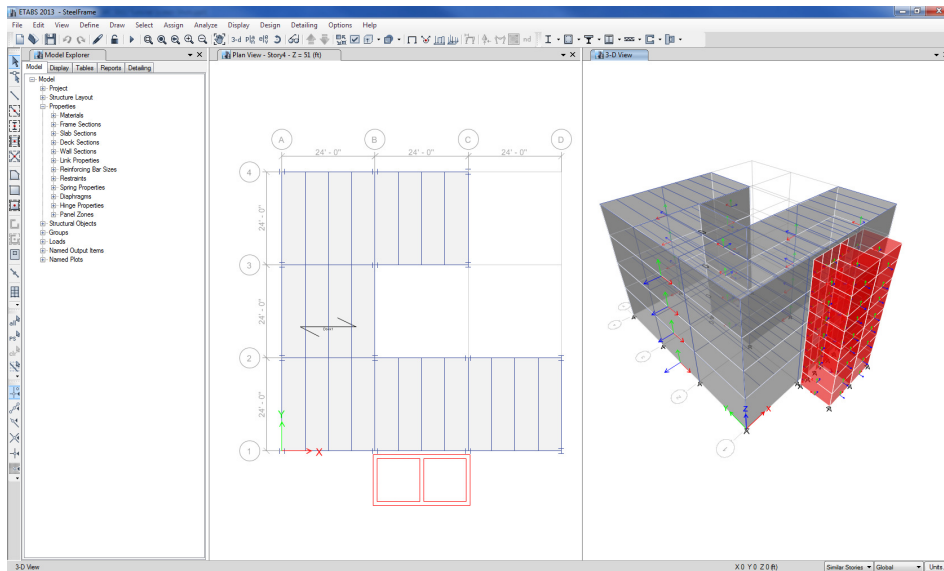
- A. Click in the 3D View tab to make that window active.
- B. Click the **View menu > Set Display Options** command or click the **Set Display Options** button, , to access the Set View Options form shown in Figure 42.
  - 1. Select the Object Assignments tab and check the *Local Axes* check box in the Shell Assignments area to turn on the shell local axes and then click the **OK** button to exit the form. Red, green and blue arrows display defining the shell object local axes. Recall that Red = 1 axis, Green = 2 axis and Blue = 3 axis.

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**Figure 42**  
Set View Options  
form






The building appears as shown in Figure 43. Notice that for the cladding shell objects along grid line A, the blue arrows representing the local 3-axes point to the left in the negative global X direction. Note the global axes that are located at the origin of the model.



**Figure 43**  
Shell object local axes

- C. Click the **Rotate 3D View** button, , and then left click in the 3D View and hold down the left mouse button; then drag the mouse to the left. Notice how the view is being rotated.

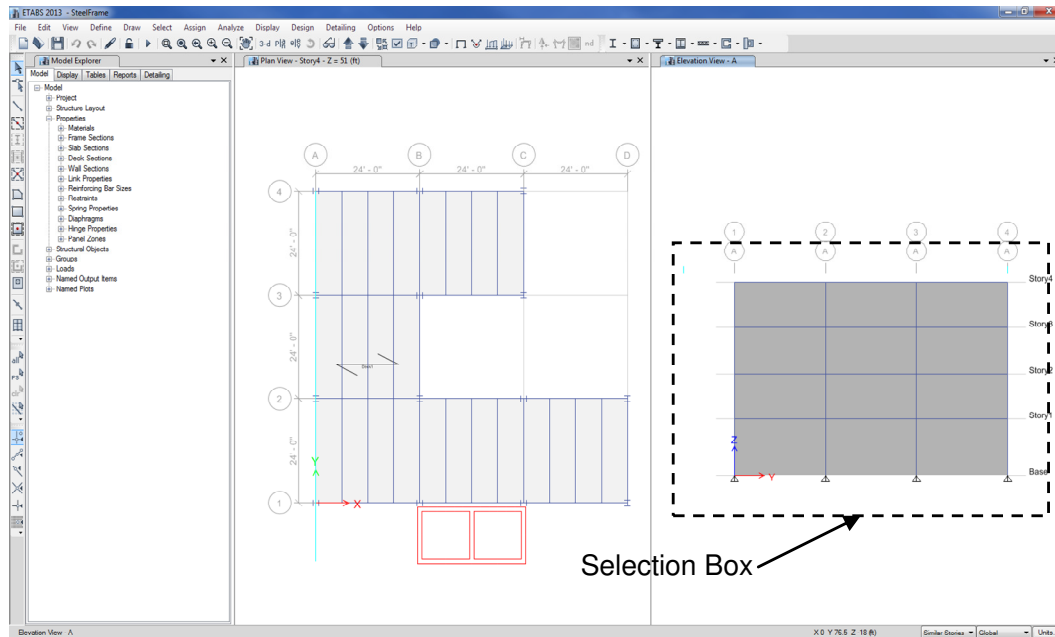
Rotate the view such that you can see the other cladding shell objects located on grid lines B, C and D. Confirm that the local 3 axes for those elements are pointing in the positive global X direction.

- D. When you have confirmed the direction of the vertical cladding shell objects local 3 axes, click the **View menu > Set Display Options** command or click the **Set Display Options** button, , to access the Set View Options form. Uncheck the *Local Axes* check box in the Shell Assignments area on the Object Assignments tab to turn off the shell local axes display and then click the **OK** button to exit the form.
- E. Make sure the 3D View is active and then click on the **Set Default 3D View** button, , to reset to the default 3D view.
- F. With the 3D View active, click on the **Set Elevation View** button, , and select A to reset the view to an elevation of grid line A. Click the **OK** button to close the form.
- G. Click the left mouse button and drag the mouse to draw a "rubber band" selection box window around all of the panels in this elevation view, as shown in Figure 44.
- H. Click the **Assign menu > Shell Loads > Wind Pressure Coefficient** command, which accesses the Shell Load Assignment - Wind Pressure Coefficient form shown in Figure 45.
1. Select *Windx* from the Wind Load Pattern Name drop-down list. Set the Coefficient,  $C_p$  to **-0.8** (make sure to use a negative sign), and choose the *Windward (varies)* option.

Selecting the Windward option means that the wind load applied to these dummy panels will vary over the height of the building

## Introductory Tutorial

in accordance with the building code specified when the wind load was defined, in this case, ASCE 7-10.




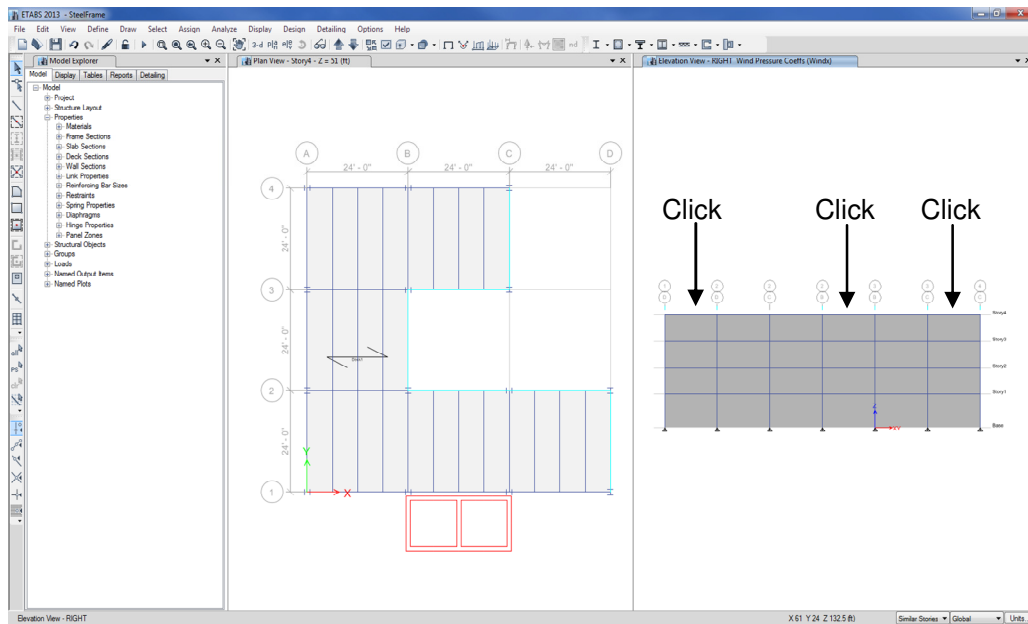
**Figure 44**  
Selecting vertical shell objects in an elevation view

**Figure 45**  
Shell Load Assignment - Wind Pressure Coefficient form

The screenshot shows the 'Shell Load Assignment - Wind Pressure Coefficient' dialog box. The 'Wind Load Pattern Name' is set to 'Windx'. The 'Wind pressure' section has 'Coefficient, Cp' set to '-0.8'. The 'Options' section has 'Replace Existing Loads' selected. The 'OK', 'Close', and 'Apply' buttons are at the bottom.

Shell Load Assignment - Wind Pressure Coefficient	
Wind Load Pattern Name	Windx
Wind pressure	
Coefficient, Cp	-0.8
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Windward (varies) <input type="radio"/> Leeward or Sides (constant)	Options
	<input type="radio"/> Add to Existing Loads <input checked="" type="radio"/> Replace Existing Loads <input type="radio"/> Delete Existing Loads
OK	Close Apply

2. Click the **Apply** button to apply this load. Note that with the negative  $C_p$ , the load will act in the positive global X direction.
  3. Click the **Close** button to exit the Wind Pressure Coefficients form.
- I. With the Elevation View active, click the **Set Elevation View** button  and check the *Include User Elevations* option. Highlight **RIGHT** in the Elevations area and click the **OK** button. In the Developed Elevation View, click the left mouse button once on the cladding between 1D and 2D, once between 2B and 3B, and once between 3C and 4C to select the shell objects with an X face, as shown in Figure 46. The status bar should indicate that 12 shells have been selected.





**Figure 46**  
Selecting vertical shell objects in a developed elevation view

- J. Click the **Assign menu > Shell Loads > Wind Pressure Coefficient** command, to bring up the Shell Load Assignment - Wind Pressure Coefficient form. Set the Coefficient,  $C_p$  to **0.5**, and select the *Lee*-

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*ward or Sides (constant)* option. Click the **OK** button to apply this load and close the form. Note that with these shell objects,  $C_p$  must be positive for the load to act in the positive global X direction.

Selecting the Leeward or Sides option means that the wind load applied to these dummy panels will be constant over the height of the building in accordance with the building code specified when the wind load was defined, in this case, ASCE 7-10. The magnitude of the wind load is based on the elevation of the top of the building.

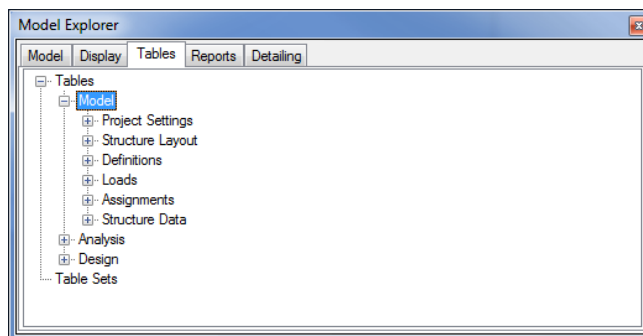
- K. Click the **Assign menu > Clear Display of Assigns** command to clear the display of the wind pressure coefficient assignments.
- L. Make sure the Elevation View is active and then click on the **Set Default 3D View** button, , to reset the view to the default 3D view.
- M. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model.

## Step 9 Review Tabular Display of Input Data



In this Step, a tabular display of the gravity loads that were input in Step 6 will be reviewed. Make sure that the Model Explorer window is visible; if not, click the **Options menu > Show Model Explorer** command.

- A. Click the Tables tab in the Model Explorer to display the tables tree. Click on the  **Model** node located under the Tables branch to expand the tree. The Tables tab should now look similar to that shown in Figure 47.

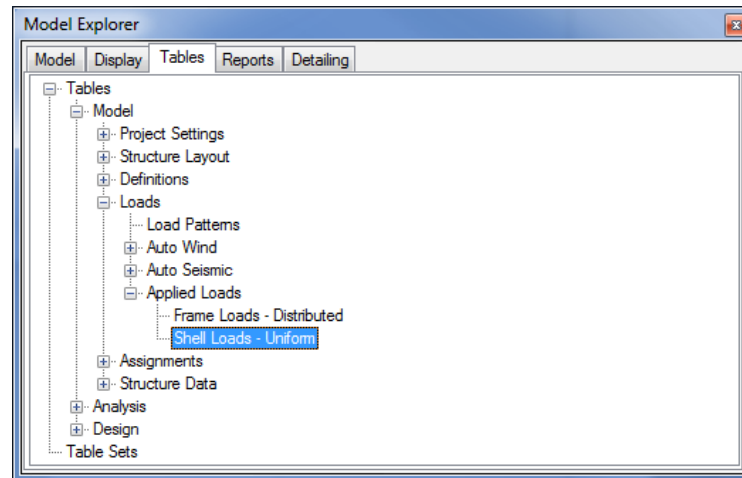
**Figure 47**  
Model Explorer  
with Tables tab  
selected





- B. Click on the  **Loads** node and then on the  **Applied Loads** node to expose the Shell loads - Uniform leaf. The Tables tab should now look similar to that shown in Figure 48.

**Figure 48**  
Model Explorer  
with Shell Loads  
- Uniform leaf  
showing



1. Right click on the Shell Loads - Uniform leaf and from the context sensitive menu select **Show Table**. The table shown in Figure 49 is displayed along the bottom of the program window.

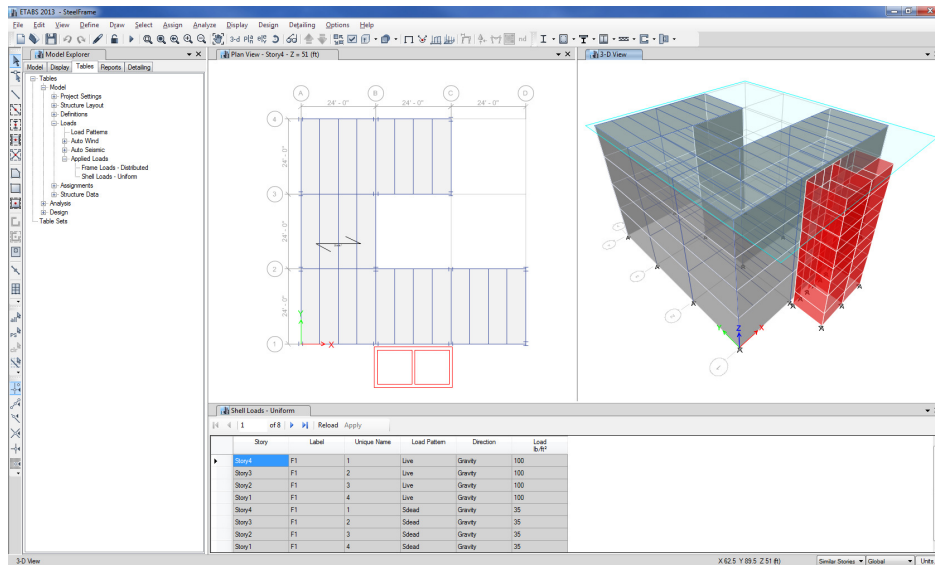
	Story	Label	Unique Name	Load Pattern	Direction	Load lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
▶	Story4	F1	1	Live	Gravity	100
	Story3	F1	2	Live	Gravity	100
	Story2	F1	3	Live	Gravity	100
	Story1	F1	4	Live	Gravity	100
	Story4	F1	1	Sdead	Gravity	35
	Story3	F1	2	Sdead	Gravity	35
	Story2	F1	3	Sdead	Gravity	35
	Story1	F1	4	Sdead	Gravity	35

**Figure 49**  
Table for Uniform Shell Loads

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Each row in the table corresponds to a floor object at a particular story level. Notice that the sixth column in the table, labeled Load lb/ft2, displays the uniform surface loads that were input for each of the deck shell objects. The fourth column displays the load pattern, in this case either Live or Sdead, associated with the loads.

2. Right click on Frame Loads - Distributed leaf in the Model Explorer and from the context sensitive menu select **Show Table**. The table for the applied perimeter girder loads is displayed.
3. Hold the left mouse button down on the tab of a table to move it elsewhere in the display, or to dock it at another location using the docking arrows.
4. Click the [X] button on the title bar of the tables window to close the Frame Loads - Distributed table. The model now appears as shown in Figure 50.



**Figure 50**  
Model with table displayed

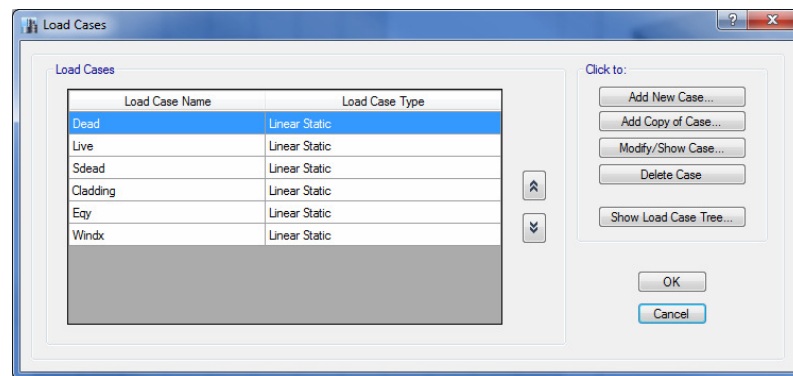
5. Click the [X] button on the title bar of the Shell Loads - Uniform table to close the table.


## Step 10 Run the Analysis

In this Step, the analysis will be run.


- A. Click the **Define menu > Load Cases** command to access the Load Cases form as shown in Figure 51. ETABS automatically generates load cases for each of the previously defined load patterns. Review and verify that the load cases are appropriate, and then click the **OK** button to exit the form.

**Figure 51**  
Load Cases  
form





- B. Click the **Analyze menu > Set Load Cases to Run** command to access the Set Load Cases to Run form. Verify on this form that the Action for each case is set to Run, and then click the **OK** button.
- C. Click the **Analyze menu > Run Analysis** command or the Run Analysis button, .

The program will create the analysis model from your object-based ETABS. After the analysis has been completed, the program performs a few bookkeeping actions that are evident on the status bar in the bottom left-hand corner of the ETABS window.

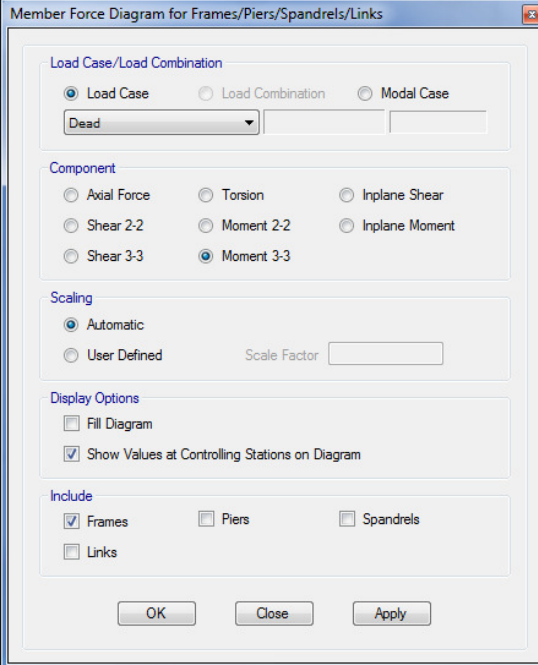
When the entire analysis process has been completed, the model automatically displays a deformed shape view of the model, and the model is locked. The model is locked when the Lock/Unlock Model button, , appears locked. Locking the model prevents any changes to the model that would invalidate the analysis results.

## Step 11 Graphically Review the Analysis Results

In this Step, the analysis results will be reviewed using graphical representation of the results.

- A. Make sure the 3D View is active. Then click on the **Set Elevation View** button, , and select *1* and click the **OK** button to reset the view to an Elevation View of grid line 1.
- B. Click the **Display Frame... Forces** button, , or the **Display menu > Force/Stress Diagrams > Frame... Forces** command to access the Member Force Diagram form shown in Figure 52.

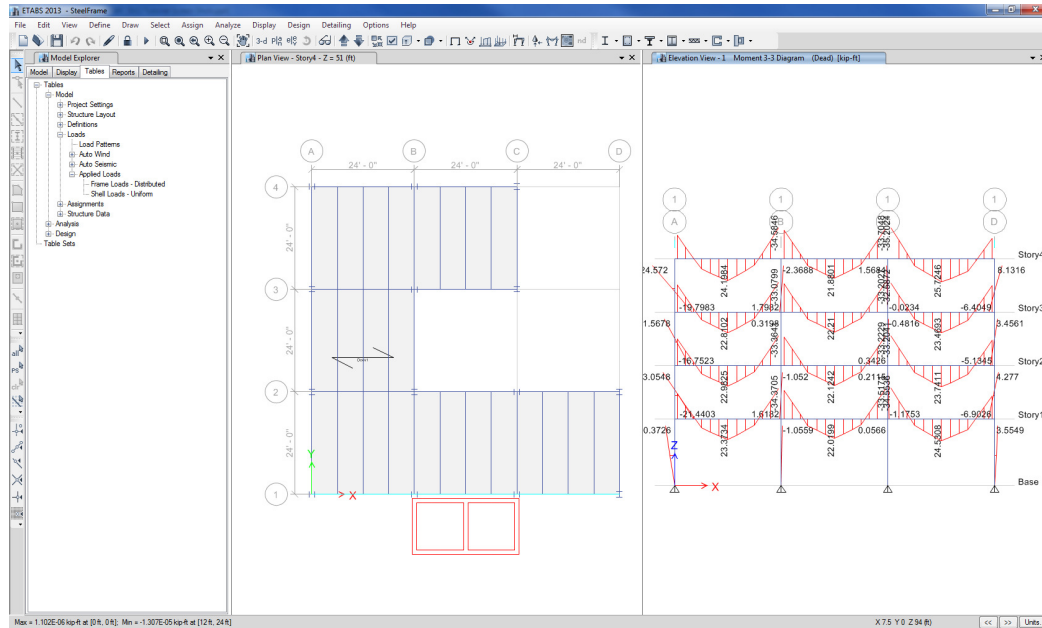
**Figure 52**  
Member Force  
Diagram form



1. Select *Dead* from the Load Case drop-down list.
2. Select the *Moment 3-3* component.
3. Uncheck the *Fill Diagram* if it is checked.

## Part I - Steel Building Example

4. Check the *Show Values at Controlling Stations on Diagram* check box.
5. Click the **OK** button to generate the moment diagram output shown in Figure 53.

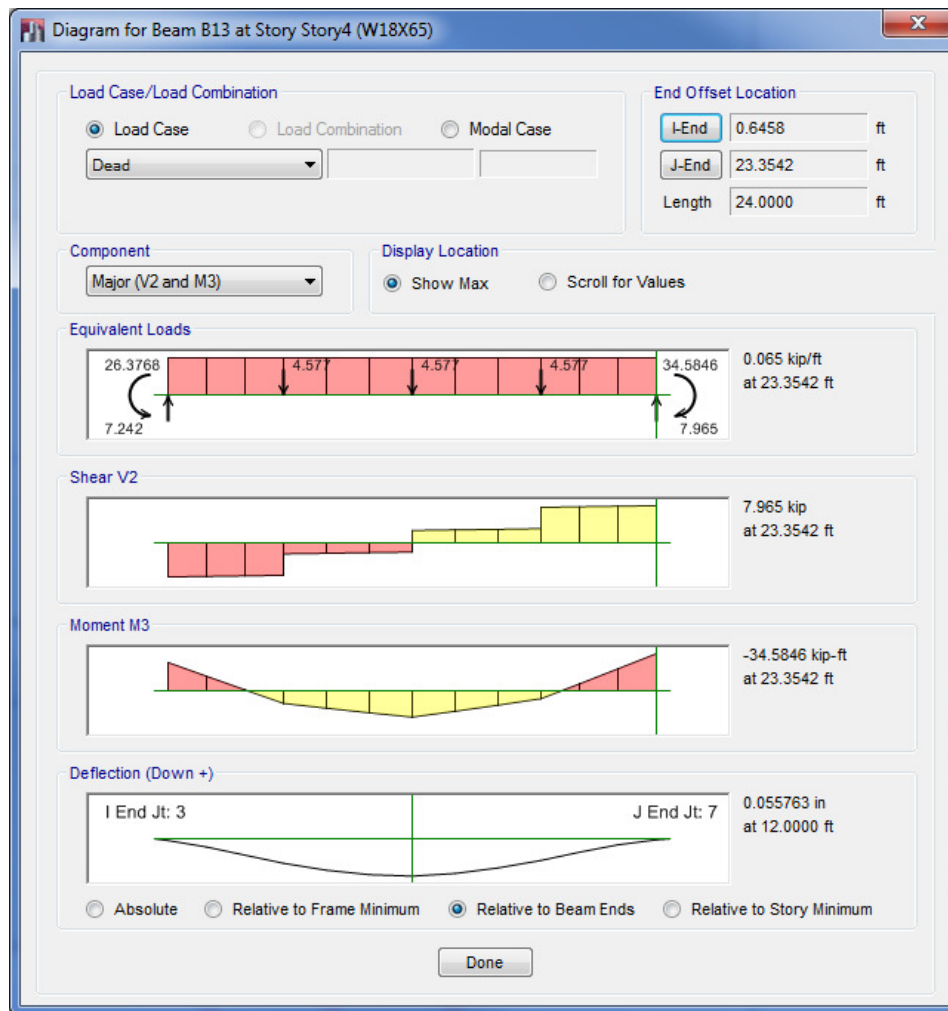


**Figure 53**  
M33 moment diagram in an elevation view

Note that these moment diagrams are plotted with the moment on the tension side of the member. Change this, if desired, using the **Options menu > Moment Diagrams on Tension Side** command toggle.

- C. Right click on the top level beam between grid lines A and B to access the Diagram for Beam form shown in Figure 54.

## Introductory Tutorial



**Figure 54**

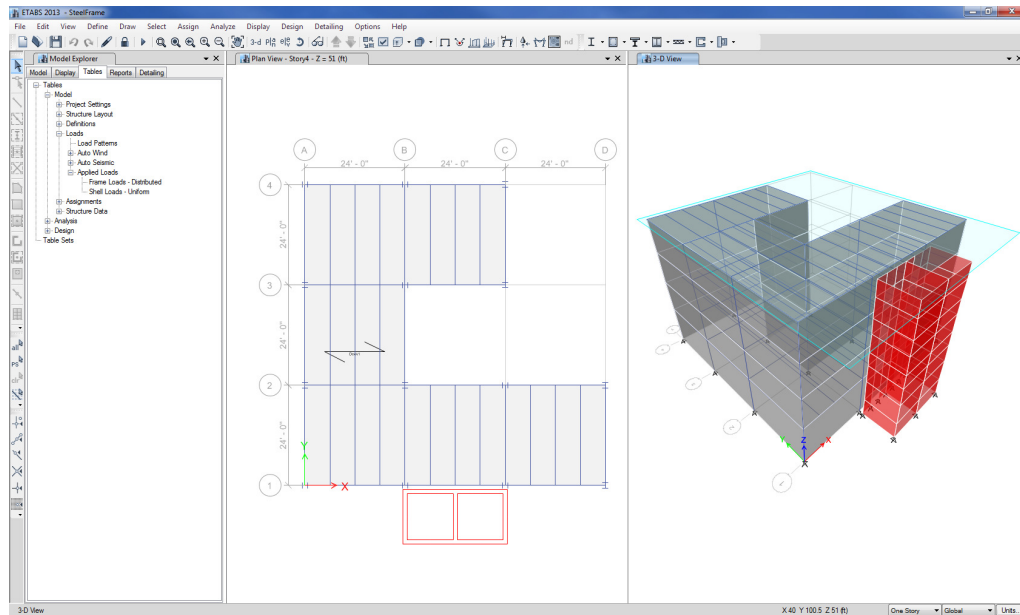
Force details obtained by right-clicking a beam shown in the elevation view in Figure 53

Note that the applied load, shear, moment and deflection are shown for the beam, and the maximum values are identified on the Diagram for Beam form.

1. Click the *Scroll for Values* option in the Display Location area and a scroll line appears in each diagram. Drag the scroll line with your mouse to see values at different locations along the beam.

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2. Type **6.5** into the Display Location edit box and press the Enter key. The load, shear, moment and deflection values are displayed at this exact location along the beam.
  3. Click the Load Case drop-down list and select *Cladding* from the list to display the forces acting on this beam from the superimposed dead load named Cladding. The Equivalent Loads should display a value of 0.250 kip/ft, which is the cladding load that was applied in Step 6.
  4. Click the **Done** button to close the form.
- D. Make sure the Elevation View is active and then click the **Display menu > Undeformed Shape** command or the **Show Undeformed Shape** button, , to clear the display of the moment diagrams in the Elevation View.
- E. Make sure the Elevation View is active and then click on the **Set Default 3D View** button, , to reset the view to the default 3D view as shown in Figure 55.



**Figure 55**  
Undeformed Shape

## Step 12 Design the Composite Beams

In this Step, the composite beams will be designed. Note that the analysis (Step 10) should be run before performing the following Action Items.

- A. In the Plan View, right click on one of the secondary (infill) beams in the bay bounded by grid lines 1, 2, A and B. The Beam Information form shown in Figure 56 appears.

**Figure 56**  
Beam  
Information  
form

Note that the Design tab reports that the Design Procedure is Composite Beam. The program assigned this default design procedure to this frame object because (1) it lies in a horizontal plane, (2) the ends of the beam are pinned (that is, moment is released at each end of the beam), and (3) it is assigned a steel section that is either I-shaped or a channel.

To change the design procedure for a beam, select the beam and use the **Design menu > Overwrite Frame Design Procedure** command.

Review the information available on all four tabs of the Beam Information form and then click the **Cancel** button to close the form.



- B. Click the **Design menu > Composite Beam Design > View/Revise Preferences** command. The Composite Beam Design Preferences form shown in Figure 57 displays.

**Figure 57**  
Preferences  
form for com-  
posite beam  
design

Item	Value
1 Shored?	No
2 Middle Range (%)	70
3 Pattern Live Load Factor	0.75
4 Stress Ratio Limit	1
5 Single Segment?	No
6 Stud Increase Factor	1
7 Minimum Extra Studs	0

**Item Description**  
Toggle for shored or unshored construction.

**Explanation of Color Coding for Values**  
**Blue:** All selected objects are program determined  
**Black:** Some selected objects are user defined  
**Red:** Value that has changed during the current session

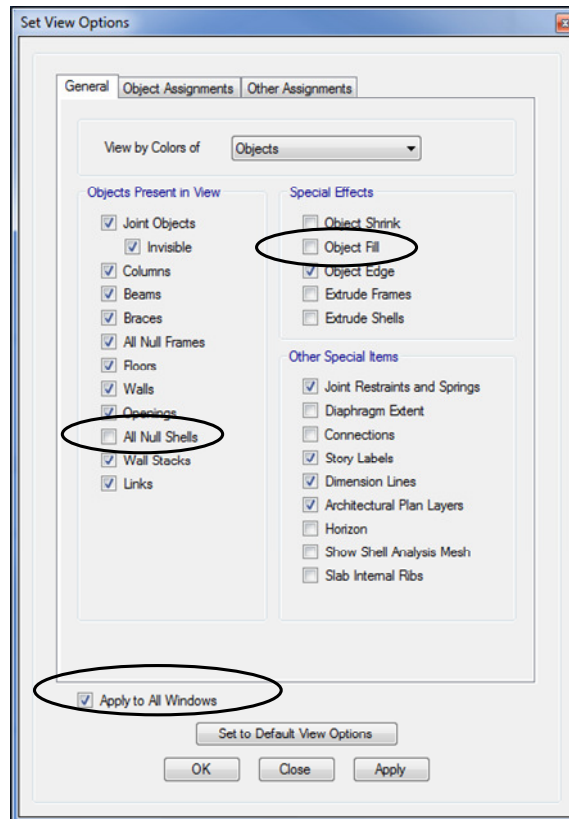
Design Code: AISC 360-10

Set To Default Values: All Items, Current Tab  
 Reset To Previous Values: All Items, Current Tab  
 OK, Cancel

1. Click the Design Code drop-down list near the bottom of the form to review the available design codes. Select the *AISC-360-10* code.
  2. Review the information available on all five tabs in the Composite Beam Design Preferences form and then click the **OK** button to accept any changes made to the form.
- C. Click on the title tab of the 3D View to make it active.
- D. Click the **Set Display Options** button ☒ When the Set View Options form displays, uncheck the *Object Fill* check box as shown in Figure 58. This will remove the display of the fill in the shell objects.

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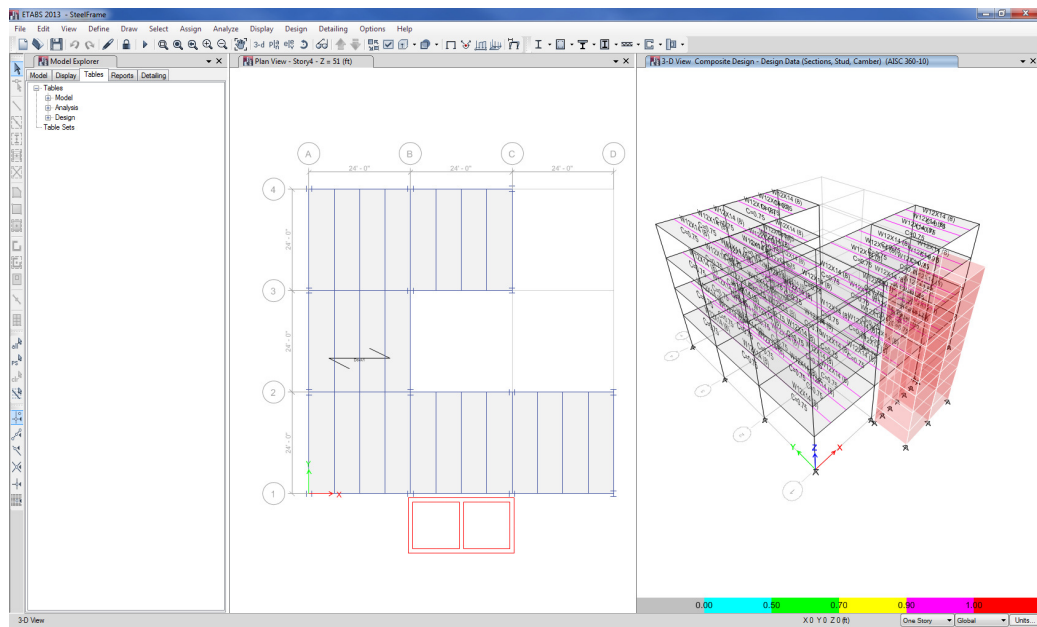
**Figure 58**  
Set View  
Options  
form



1. In the Objects Present in View area of the form, uncheck the *All Null Shells* check box.
  2. Check the *Apply to All Windows* check box and click the **OK** button to accept the changes.
- E. With the 3D View active, click the **Design menu > Composite Beam Design > Start Design/Check** command to start the design process. The program designs the composite beams, selecting the optimum beam size from the A-CompBm auto select section list that was assigned to them when they were drawn in Step 2.

When the design is complete, the selected sizes are displayed on the model. The model appears as shown in Figure 59.

## Part I - Steel Building Example

**Figure 59**

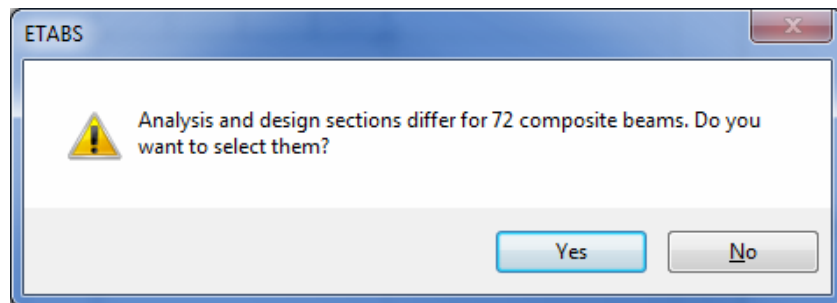
Model after the initial composite design

- F. Click the **Design menu > Composite Beam Design > Verify Analysis vs Design Section** command. A message similar to the one shown in Figure 60 appears.

In the initial analysis (Step 10), the program used the median section by weight from the A-CompBm auto select section list. During design (this Step), the program selected a W12X14 design section, which differs from the analysis section used. The message in Figure 60 indicates that the analysis and design sections are different. Click the **No** button to close the form.

**Figure 60**

Analysis vs Design Section warning message for an incomplete design



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The goal is to repeat the analysis (Step 10) and design (Step 12) process until the analysis and design sections are all the same. Note that when the building is reanalyzed (i.e., Step 10 is repeated), ETABS will use the current design sections (i.e., those selected in Step 12) as new analysis sections for the next analysis run. Thus, in the next analysis of this example, the composite beams will be analyzed using W12X14 analysis sections.

- G. Right click on one of the composite beams in the 3D View shown in Figure 59. The Interactive Composite Beam Design and Review form shown in Figure 61 displays.

**Member Identification**

Story ID: Story4  
Beam: B30  
Design Group: NONE

**Section Information**

Auto Select List: A-CompBm  
Optimal: W12X14  
Last Analysis: W14X30  
Current Design/Next Analysis: W12X14

**Acceptable Sections List**

Beam Section	Fy	Connector Layout	Camber	Ratio
W10X12	50000.00	18	1.2500	1.125
W12X14	50000.00	8	0.7500	0.998
W10X15	50000.00	14	1.0000	0.974
W12X16	50000.00	8	0.7500	0.916
W10X17	50000.00	12	0.7500	0.987
W12X19	50000.00	22	0.0000	0.994
W10X19	50000.00	8	0.7500	0.908

**ReDefine** Sections... Overwrites... **Temporary** Combos... **Show Details** Diagrams... Details... OK Cancel

**Figure 61**  
Interactive  
Composite  
Beam Design  
and Review  
form

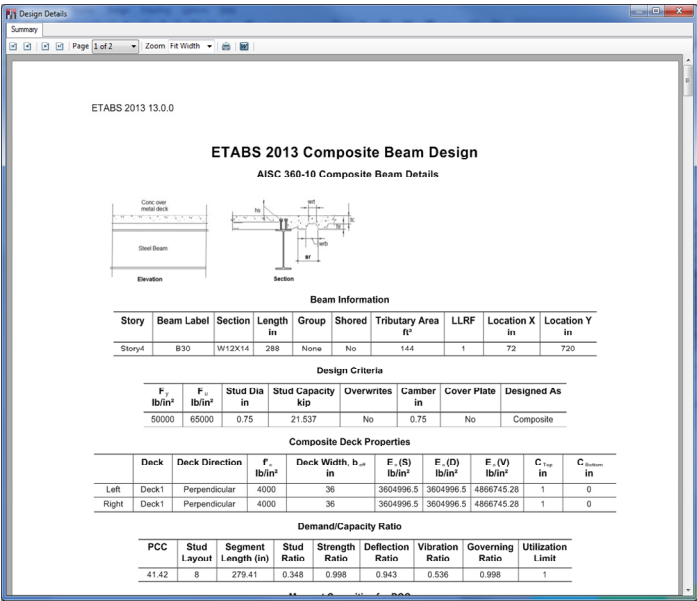
Note that the Current Design/Next Analysis section is reported as W12X14 and the Last Analysis section is reported as W14X30.


The Acceptable Sections List shows all of the beams in the A-CompBm auto select section list and their respective design ratios.

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1. Click the **Details** button on the Interactive Composite Beam Design and Review form. The Composite Beam Design Report shown in Figure 62 displays. This report shows comprehensive design information about the beam. Review the information on each of the pages in this report. Then click the [X] in the upper right-hand corner of the form to close it.

Figure 62  
Composite  
Beam  
Design Report

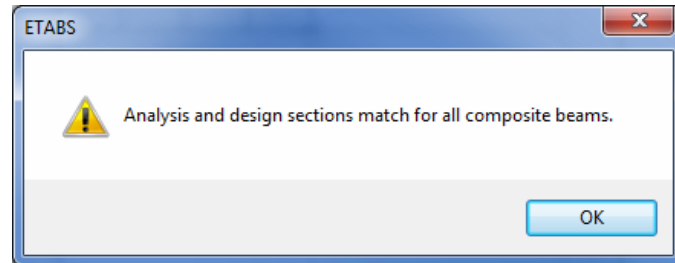


2. Click the **Cancel** button to close the Interactive Composite Beam Design and Review form.
- H. To rerun the analysis with the new analysis sections for the composite beams, click the **Analyze menu > Run Analysis** command or the **Run Analysis** button, .
- I. When the analysis is complete, click the **Design menu > Composite Beam Design > Start Design/Check** command to start the composite beam design process.
- J. Click the **Design menu > Composite Beam Design > Verify Analysis vs Design Section** command. The message shown in Figure 63 should display, indicating that the analysis and design sections are the same for all composite beams. If you do not get this message,

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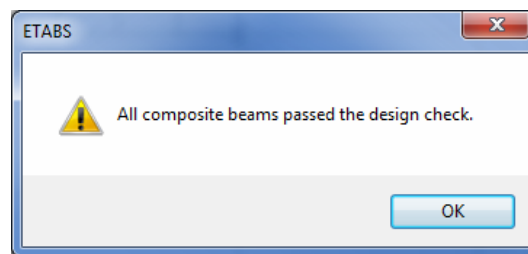
repeat Action Items H, I and J until you do get it, before proceeding to the next Action Item. Click the **OK** button.




**Figure 63**  
Analysis vs  
Design Sec-  
tion warning  
message for  
a complete  
design



- K. Click the **Design menu > Composite Beam Design > Verify All Members Passed** command. The message shown in Figure 64 should appear, indicating that all composite beams passed the design check. Click the **OK** button to close the form.

**Figure 64**  
Verify All  
Members  
Passed  
warning  
message for  
a complete  
design



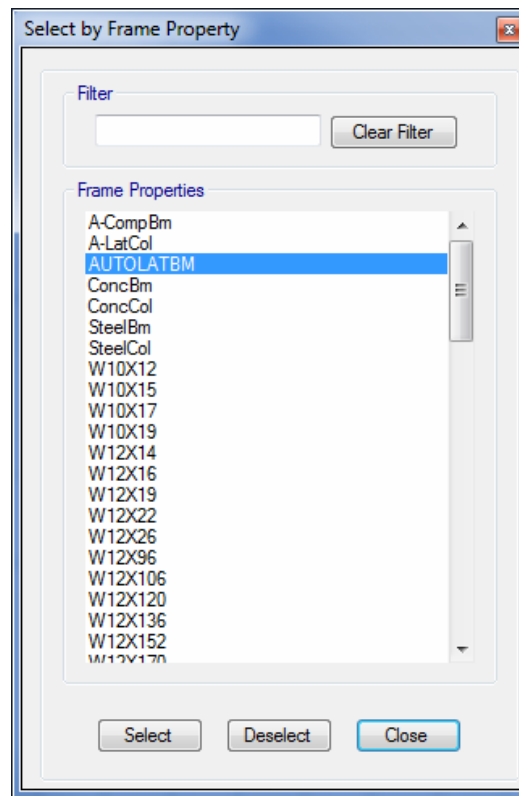
- L. Click the **Select All** button, , or click the **Select menu > Select > All** command, or press the Ctrl and A keys simultaneously on your keyboard to select all objects in the model.
- M. Click the **Design menu > Composite Beam Design > Make Auto Select Section Null** command and click the **OK** button on the resulting message. This removes the auto select section list assignments from the composite beam members and replaces them with their current design sections.
- N. Click the **Assign menu > Clear Display of Assigns** command. Also click the **Clear Selection** button, , to clear the selection.
- O. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model. The composite beam design is now complete.

## Step 13 Design the Steel Frame

In this Step, steel frame design is completed. Note that the analysis (Step 10) should be run before performing the following Action Items.

- A. Click the **Select** menu > **Select** > **Properties** > **Frame Sections** command. The Select by Frame Property form shown in Figure 65 displays.

**Figure 65**  
Select by  
Frame Property  
form



1. Highlight *AUTOLATBM* in the Frame Properties list and click the **Select** button. This selects all of the beams assigned the AUTOLATBM auto select section list.
2. Click the **Close** button to close the form.

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- B. Click the **Design menu > Steel Frame Design > Lateral Bracing** command. The Lateral Bracing form displays.
- C. Select the *User Specified* option and click the **Specify Point Bracing** button. The Point Braces form shown in Figure 66 displays. This form is used to define the points where bracing occurs along the beams.


**Figure 66**  
Point Braces  
form

The screenshot shows the 'Point Braces' dialog box. It has a title bar with a question mark and a close button. Inside, there's a 'Location Option' section with two radio buttons: 'Relative Distance from I-End' (selected) and 'Absolute Distance from I-End'. Below this is a 'Braces' section containing a table with two columns: 'Location' and 'Brace Type'. The table has three rows with values 0.25, 0.5, and 0.75 in the 'Location' column, and 'Bottom' in the 'Brace Type' column. To the right of the table are buttons for 'Add', 'Delete', and 'Sort'. At the bottom of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Location	Brace Type
0.25	Bottom
0.5	Bottom
0.75	Bottom

1. Verify that the *Relative Distance from I-End* option is selected - this allows ratios to be used for specifying the bracing locations.
2. Click the **Add** button and type **0.25** in the Location edit box and select *Bottom* from the Brace Type drop-down list. For this model, bracing is being defined only for the bottom of the beam, as it is assumed that the deck braces the top.
3. Repeat step 2 twice more, entering **0.5** and **0.75** for the locations. We are bracing the beams at the quarter points.
4. Click the **OK** button to close the Point Braces form.



- D. Click the **OK** button to close the Lateral Bracing form.
- E. Click the **Design menu > Steel Frame Design > View/Revise Preferences** command. Select *AISC360-10* from the Design Code drop-down list on the Steel Frame Design Preferences form. Click the **OK** button to close the form.
- F. In the Plan View, right click on the beam along grid line A between grid lines 1 and 2. The Beam Information form shown in Figure 67 displays. Review the information. Note that the design procedure for this beam is Steel Frame. Click the **Cancel** button to close the form.
- G. Click on the title tab of the 3D View to make it active. This allows the design results to appear in the 3D View.
- H. Click the **Design menu > Steel Frame Design > Start Design/Check** command or click the **Steel Frame Design** button, , to start the steel frame design process. The columns and the lateral beams that span between columns are designed.
- I. When the initial design is complete, a form similar to that shown in Figure 68 displays.

Similar to composite beam design (described in Step 12), in the initial analysis, the program used the median section by weight from the AUTOLATBM and A-LatCol auto select section lists for the analysis. The design sections chosen differ from the analysis sections used. The message in Figure 68 indicates that the analysis and design sections are different.

1. Click the **No** button two times to close the different message forms.

Introductory Tutorial

Figure 67  
Beam  
Information form

Beam Information

Object ID

Story	Label	Unique Name
Story4	B4	69

GUID: f909a396-7d23-4e94-8918-c5f2aece2f7d

Object Data

Geometry

Assignments

Loads

Design

Assignments

Section Property	W18X65 (AUTOLATBM)
▶ Moment Frame Beam Typ	Standard Moment Connection
▶ Property Modifiers	None
▶ End Releases	None
▶ End Length Offsets	Auto
▶ Insertion Point	CP at 8 - Top Center
▶ Output Stations	Max Station Spacing
Local Axis 2 Angle (deg)	Default
Springs	None
Line Mass (lb-s <sup>2</sup> /ft <sup>2</sup> )	0
▶ TC Limits	None
Spandrel	None
Material Overwrite	None
Auto Mesh Type	at Points/Lines/Edges
Include in Analysis Mesh	Yes
▶ Groups	1 Group

Section Property

Section property assigned to the frame object.

OK

Cancel

Figure 68  
Analysis vs  
Design Section  
warning  
message for  
an incomplete  
design

ETABS 2013

Analysis and design sections differ for 125 steel frames. Do you want to reiterate analysis and design?

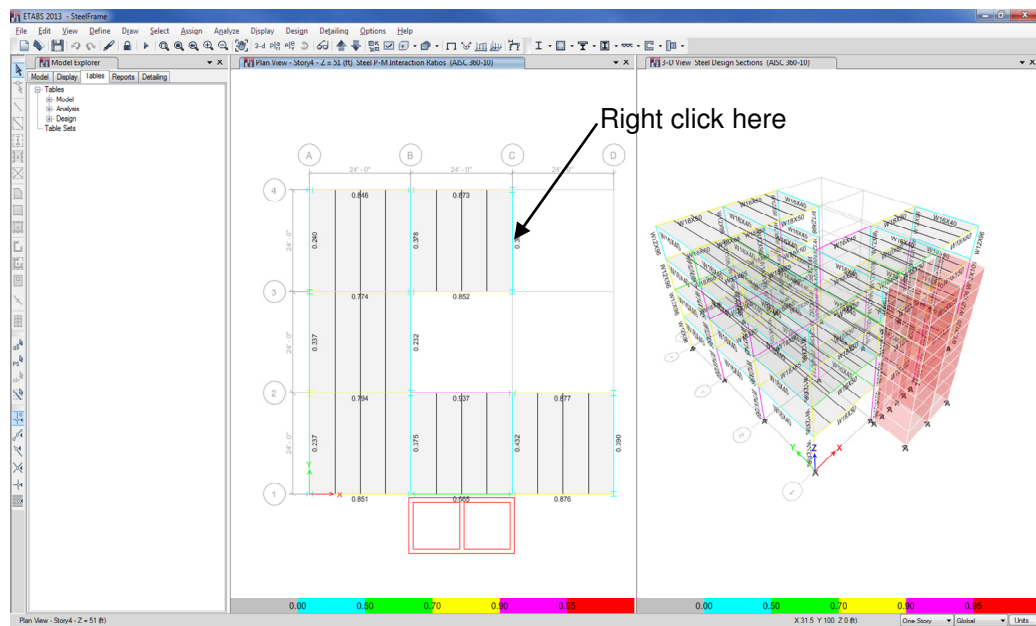
Yes

No

## Part I - Steel Building Example

- J. Click on the title tab of the Plan View to activate the view.
- K. Click the **Design menu > Steel Frame Design > Display Design Info** command. The Display Design Results form displays.
  1. Make sure that the *Design Output* option is selected and that *P-M Ratio Colors & Values* is selected in the Design Output drop-down list. Then click the **OK** button.

Results are displayed in the Plan View and the model appears as shown in Figure 69.



**Figure 69**  
Model after the initial steel frame design

Introductory Tutorial

Steel Stress Check Information (AISC 360-10)

Story: Story4  
Beam: B12  
Analysis Section: W18X65  
Design Section: W16X40

COMBO ID	STATION	LOC	MOMENT RATIO	=	AXL	+	B-MAJ	+	B-MIN	INTERACTION CHECK	MAJ-SHR RATIO	MIN-SHR RATIO
DSt1S1	10.1076		0.091 (C)	=	0.006	+	0.083	+	0.001		0.011	0.000
DSt1S1	12.0000		0.096 (C)	=	0.006	+	0.089	+	0.001		1.3E-04	0.000
DSt1S1	13.8924		0.091 (C)	=	0.006	+	0.084	+	0.001		0.011	0.000
DSt1S1	15.7847		0.075 (C)	=	0.006	+	0.067	+	0.001		0.021	0.000
DSt1S1	17.6771		0.047 (C)	=	0.006	+	0.040	+	0.001		0.032	0.000
DSt1S1	19.5694		0.013 (C)	=	0.013	+	1.7E-05	+	0.000		0.043	0.000
DSt1S1	21.4618		0.051 (C)	=	0.003	+	0.047	+	0.001		0.054	0.000
DSt1S1	23.3542		0.111 (C)	=	0.003	+	0.107	+	0.001		0.065	0.000
DSt1S2	0.6458		0.162 (C)	=	0.005	+	0.156	+	0.001		0.093	0.000
DSt1S2	2.5382		0.076 (C)	=	0.005	+	0.070	+	0.001		0.078	0.000
DSt1S2	4.4306		0.124 (C)	=	0.009	+	0.114	+	0.001		0.062	0.000
DSt1S2	6.3229		0.240 (C)	=	0.009	+	0.230	+	0.001		0.047	0.000
DSt1S2	8.2153		0.323 (C)	=	0.009	+	0.313	+	0.001		0.031	0.000
DSt1S2	10.1076		0.373 (C)	=	0.009	+	0.363	+	0.001		0.016	0.000
DSt1S2	12.0000		0.390 (C)	=	0.009	+	0.380	+	0.001		4.0E-04	0.000

Overwrites Details

☒ Strength  
☐ Deflection

OK Cancel

Figure 70  
Steel Stress  
Check  
Information form

- L. In the Plan View, right click on the beam along grid line C between grid lines 3 and 4 as indicated in Figure 69. The Steel Stress Check Information form shown in Figure 70 displays. Note that the reported analysis and design sections are different.

The main body of the form lists the design stress ratios obtained at various stations along the beam for each combination. Note that the program automatically created code-specific design combinations for this steel frame design. (It also did this for the composite design.)

Click the **Details** button on the Steel Stress Check Information form. The Report Viewer shown in Figure 71 displays with detailed design information about the selected member. Note that you can print this information using the **Print Report** button on the menu bar.

Click the [X] in the upper right-hand corner of the Report Viewer to close it.

Click the **Cancel** button to close the Steel Stress Check Information form.

**Figure 71**  
Report Viewer

ETABS 2013 13.0.0

**ETABS 2013 Steel Frame Design**  
AISC 360-10 Steel Section Check (Strength Summary)

Element Details					
Level	Element	Location (in)	Combo	Element Type	Section Classification
Story4	B12	144	DS6S2	Special Moment Frame	W16X40 Compact

LLRF and Demand/Capacity Ratio		
L (in)	LLRF	Stress Ratio Limit
288.0000	1	0.95

Analysis and Design Parameters			
Provision	Analysis	2nd Order	Reduction
LRFD	Direct Analysis	General 2nd Order	Tau-b Fixed

Stiffness Reduction Factors				
$\alpha P_r/P_y$	$\alpha P_r/P_n$	$r_b$	EA factor	EI factor
0.008	0.003	1	0.8	0.8

Design Code Parameters						
$\Phi_c$	$\Phi_t$	$\Phi_{tr}$	$\Phi_{tr}$	$\Phi_v$	$\Phi_{u,bs}$	$\Phi_{vt}$
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.75	0.9	1	1

Section Properties					
A (in <sup>2</sup> )	J (in <sup>4</sup> )	I <sub>xx</sub> (in <sup>4</sup> )	I <sub>yy</sub> (in <sup>4</sup> )	A <sub>xx</sub> (in <sup>2</sup> )	A <sub>yy</sub> (in <sup>2</sup> )
11.8	0.79	518	28.9	7.07	4.88

Design Properties						
S <sub>xx</sub> (in <sup>3</sup> )	S <sub>yy</sub> (in <sup>3</sup> )	Z <sub>xx</sub> (in <sup>3</sup> )	Z <sub>yy</sub> (in <sup>3</sup> )	r <sub>xx</sub> (in)	r <sub>yy</sub> (in)	C <sub>w</sub> (in <sup>6</sup> )

- M. Click the **Design menu > Steel Frame Design > Select Design Combinations** command. The Design Load Combinations Selection form shown in Figure 72 displays.

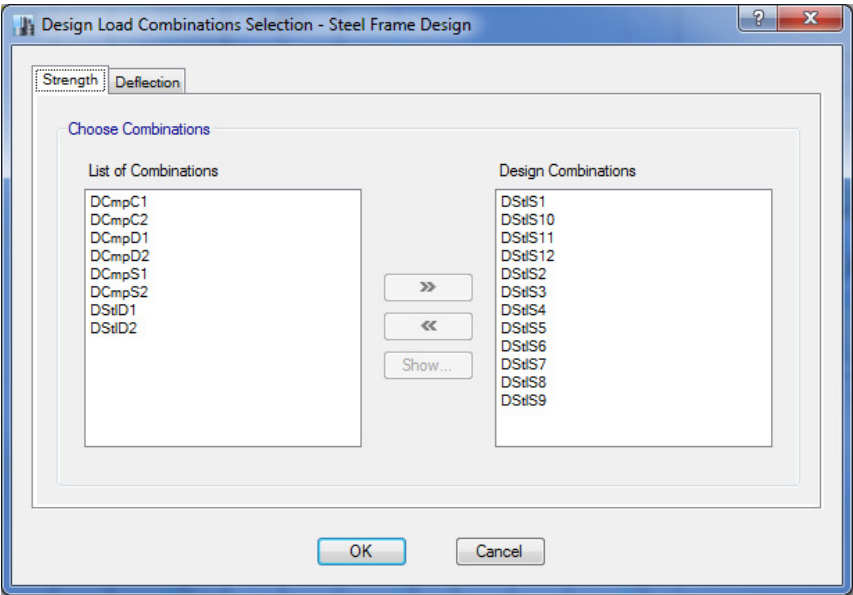
The Design Combinations list identifies the twelve default steel frame strength design combinations created by the program. Click on *DS1S6* to highlight it and then click the **Show** button. The Load Combination Data form shown in Figure 73 displays, showing how the program defined design combination DS1S6.

1. Click the **OK** button in the Load Combination Data form to close it. If desired, review other design combination definitions and then click the **OK** button to close the Data form.
2. Click the **Cancel** button in the Design Load Combinations Selection form to close it without accepting any changes that may have inadvertently been made.

- N. Click on the title tab of the Plan View to activate the view.

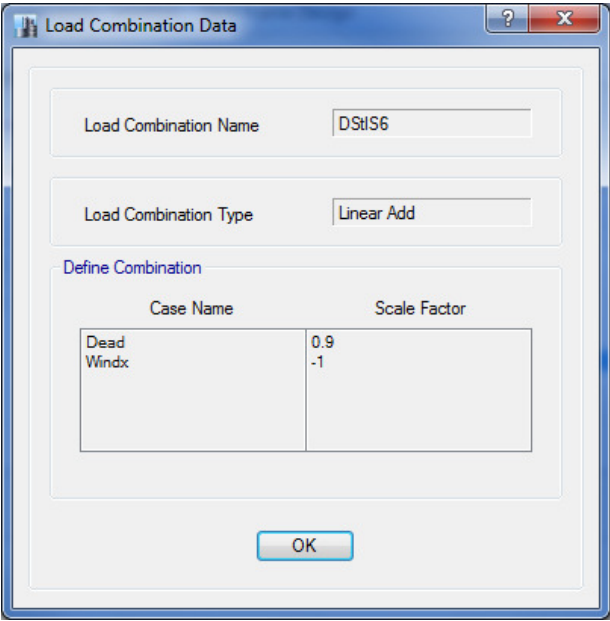
Introductory Tutorial

**Figure 72**  
Design Load  
Combina-  
tions Selec-  
tion form



The dialog box titled "Design Load Combinations Selection - Steel Frame Design" has two tabs: "Strength" (selected) and "Deflection". Under the "Choose Combinations" section, there are two list boxes. The "List of Combinations" box contains: DCmpC1, DCmpC2, DCmpD1, DCmpD2, DCmpS1, DCmpS2, DSstD1, and DSstD2. The "Design Combinations" box contains: DSstS1, DSstS10, DSstS11, DSstS12, DSstS2, DSstS3, DSstS4, DSstS5, DSstS6, DSstS7, DSstS8, and DSstS9. Between the list boxes are three buttons: ">>", "<<", and "Show...". At the bottom of the dialog are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

**Figure 73**  
Load  
Combination  
Data form






The dialog box titled "Load Combination Data" contains the following fields and sections:


- Load Combination Name:** A text box containing "DSstS6".
- Load Combination Type:** A dropdown menu showing "Linear Add".
- Define Combination:** A section containing a table with two columns: "Case Name" and "Scale Factor".

Case Name	Scale Factor
Dead	0.9
Windx	-1

An "OK" button is located at the bottom of the dialog.

- O. Click the **Display menu > Undeformed Shape** command or the **Show Undeformed Shape** button, , to clear the display of the stress ratios.
- P. Click on the title tab of the 3D View to activate the 3D view.
- Q. To rerun the analysis with the new analysis sections for the steel beams, click the **Analyze menu > Run Analysis** command or the **Run Analysis** button, .
- R. When the analysis is complete, a deformed shape will display. Click the **Design menu > Steel Frame Design > Start Design/Check of Structure** command or click the **Steel Frame Design** button, , to start the steel frame design process.

When the design is complete, a message will display indicating how many design sections are different from the analysis sections. Click the **Yes** button to reiterate the analysis and design and repeat this process until the analysis and design sections are the same, which is indicated when no message displays at the end of the design (and the windows "wait cursor" has disappeared). This may take several iterations for this example.

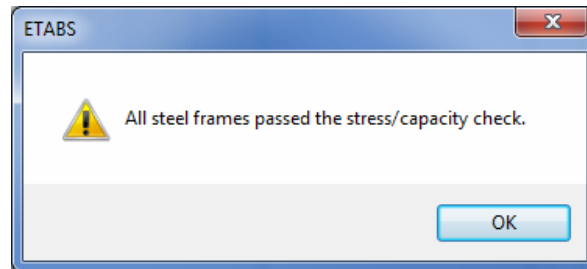
- S. When the analysis and design sections are the same, click the **Select All** button, , or click the **Select menu > Select > All** command, or press the Ctrl and A keys simultaneously on your keyboard to select all objects in the model.
- T. Click the **Design menu > Steel Frame Design > Make Auto Select Section Null** command and click **OK** for the resulting message. This removes the auto select section list assignments from the steel frame members and replaces them with their current design sections.
- U. Click the **Design menu > Steel Frame Design > Verify All Members Passed** command. A form similar to that shown in Figure 74 should appear indicating that all members passed.

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**Figure 74**

Verify All  
Members  
Passed  
warning  
message for  
a complete  
design



Note that members not passing at this stage is an indication of inadequate sections in the auto select list. The program would have used the largest section in the auto select list for both analysis and design, finding it inadequate. In that case, either add more sections to the auto select list or assign a larger section to the members that did not pass and continue with the design process. Click the **OK** button to close the form.

- V. Click the **Clear Section** button, , to clear the selection. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model. The steel frame design tutorial is now complete.

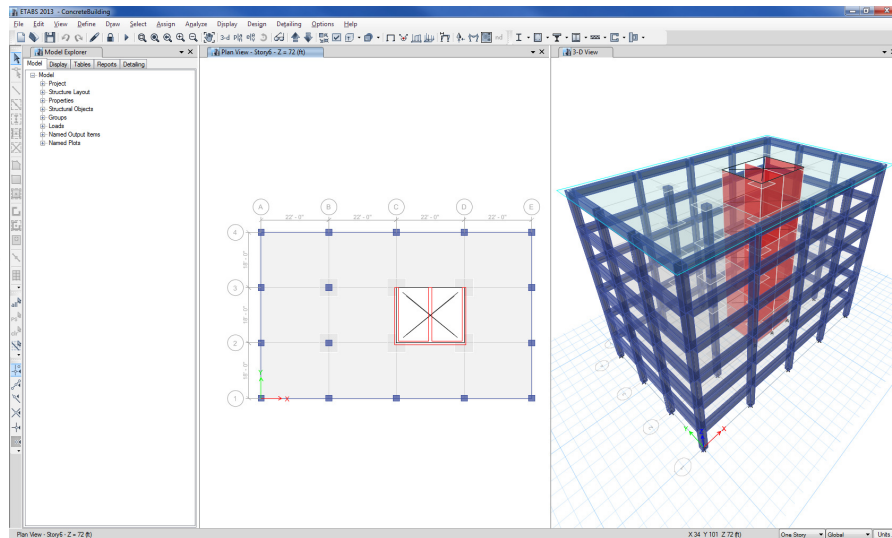


## Tutorial

### Part II - Concrete Building Example

This manual provides step-by-step instructions for building a concrete ETABS model quickly by using a template. Each step of the model creation process is identified. If you follow the instructions, you will build the model shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1**  
An Example  
of a Model



## Introductory Tutorial

### The Project

The example project is a six-story building rectangular in plan. There are 4-22' bays in the X direction and 3-18' bays in the Y direction. Each story is 12 feet high.

The lateral force resisting system consists of perimeter concrete moment frames with interior shear walls. The beams are 24" wide by 30" deep, and the columns are 24" square. The walls are 14" thick. The floors consist of 8 inch concrete slabs.

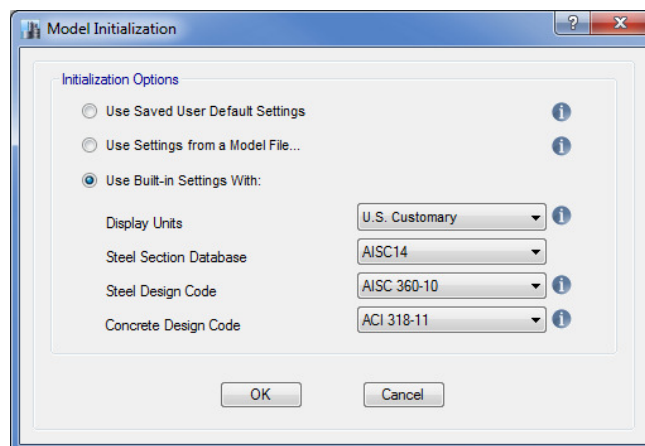
In addition to the self-weight of the structure, the building will also be loaded with an additional dead load of 25 psf for partitions and equipment, along with a live load of 80 psf for both the floors and roof. Lateral loading will be wind loads based on the ASCE 7-10 code.

### Step 1 Begin a New Model

In this Step, the dimensions and story height are set. Then column, beam, and slab sections are defined along with vertical loads.


- A. Start the program. The Start Page will display.
- B. Click the **New Model** button on the Start Page and the Model Initialization form shown in Figure 2 will display.

**Figure 2**  
Model  
Initialization  
form



---

**Part II - Concrete Building Example**

- C. Choose the *Use Built-in Settings With:* option.
- D. Select *U.S. Customary* base units from the Display Units drop-down list on the Model Initialization form. To review the display units hold the mouse cursor over the information icon . To change the units once initialized, click the **Options menu > Display Units** command.
- E. Select *ACI 318-11* from the Concrete Design Code drop-down list. Click the **OK** button and the New Model Quick Templates form shown in Figure 3 will display.

The New Model Quick Templates form is used to specify horizontal grid line spacing, story data, and template models. Template models provide a quick, easy way of starting a model. They automatically add structural objects with appropriate properties to the model. We highly recommend that you start your models using templates whenever possible. In this example, the model is built using the Flat Slab with Perimeter Beams template.

**Figure 3**  
New Model  
Quick  
Templates  
form

- F. Set the number of grid lines in the Number of Grid Lines in X Direction edit box to **5**.

## Introductory Tutorial

- G. Set the number of grid lines in the Number of Grid Lines in Y Direction edit box to **4**.
- H. Set the grid spacing in the Spacing of Grids in X Direction edit box to **22** ft.
- I. Set the grid spacing in the Spacing of Grids in Y Direction edit box to **18** ft.
- J. Set the number of stories in the Number of Stories edit box to **6**.
- K. Click the **Flat Slab with Perimeter Beams** button in the Add Structural Objects area to display the Structural Geometry and Properties for Flat Slab with Perimeter Beams form shown in Figure 4.

The image shows a software dialog box titled "Structural Geometry and Properties for Flat Slab with Perimeter Beams". It contains several sections for configuring a structural model:

- Slab with Edge**
  - Overhangs**: Fields for "Along X Direction" (Left Edge Distance: 0.5 ft, Right Edge Distance: 0.5 ft) and "Along Y Direction" (Top Edge Distance: 0.5 ft, Bottom Edge Distance: 0.5 ft).
  - Drop Panels**: A checked checkbox for "Drop Panels" and a "Size" field set to 6 ft (circled).
  - Restraints at Bottom**: Radio buttons for None, Pinned (selected), and Fixed.
- Structural System Properties**: Dropdown menus for Column (ConcCol), Beam (ConcBm), Slab (Slab1), and Drop (Slab1).
- Load**: Dropdown for Dead Load Case (Dead), Dead Load (Additional) (25 lb/ft²), Live Load Case (Live), and Live Load (80 lb/ft²).
- Floor Diaphragm Rigidity**: Radio buttons for Rigid (selected), Semi-Rigid, and No Diaphragm.


At the bottom are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

**Figure 4**  
Structural Geometry and Properties form

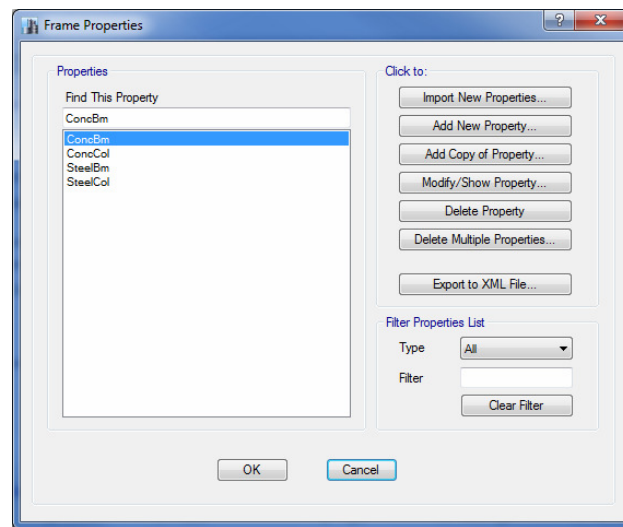
- L. Set the drop panel size to **6** ft in the Size edit box in the Drop Panels area. This model will have 6 foot square drop panels at interior columns.

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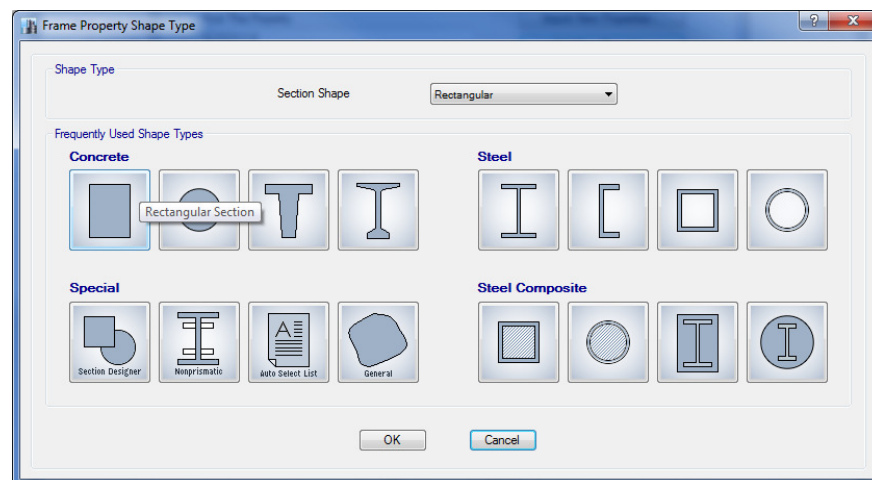
**Part II - Concrete Building Example**

- M. In the Structural System Properties area, click the ellipsis  button adjacent to the Column drop-down list. The Frame Properties form shown in Figure 5 will display.

**Figure 5**  
Frame  
Properties  
form




- N. Click the **Add New Property** button in the Click to area of the Frame Properties form. The Frame Property Shape Type form shown in Figure 6 appears.

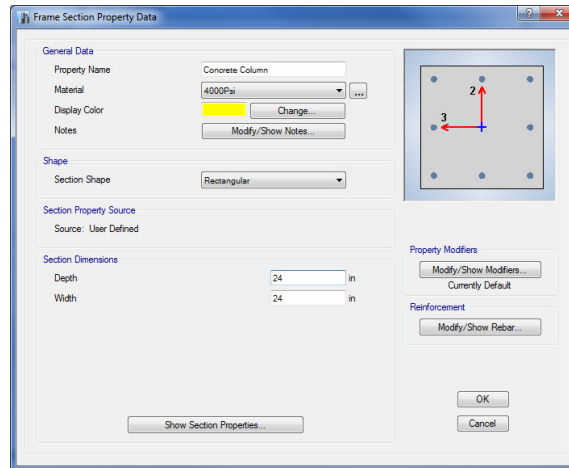


**Figure 6**  
Frame Property Shape Type form

## Introductory Tutorial

- O. Select *Rectangular* from the Section Shape drop-down list in the Shape Type area and then click on the **OK** button, or click on the **Rectangular Section** button  under Concrete in the Frequently Used Shape Types area of the Frame Property Shape Type form. The Frame Section Property Data form shown in Figure 7 appears.

**Figure 7**  
Frame Section  
Property Data  
form





1. Type **Concrete Column** in the Property Name edit box.
  2. Set the value in the Depth edit box to **24** in.
  3. Click the **Modify/Show Modifiers** button to display the Property/Stiffness Modification Factors form. Reduce the section stiffness for the effects of cracking, if desired, and then click **OK**.
  4. Click the **Modify/Show Rebar** button to display the Frame Section Property Reinforcement Data form. Review the default settings and then click the **OK** button to close the form.
  5. Click the **OK** button on the Frame Section Property Data form to return to the Frame Properties form. *Concrete Column* should be shown on the Properties list.
- P. Click the **OK** button to return to the Structural Geometry and Properties for Flat Slab with Perimeter Beams form. *Concrete Column* should be shown as the selected Column section.

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**Part II - Concrete Building Example**

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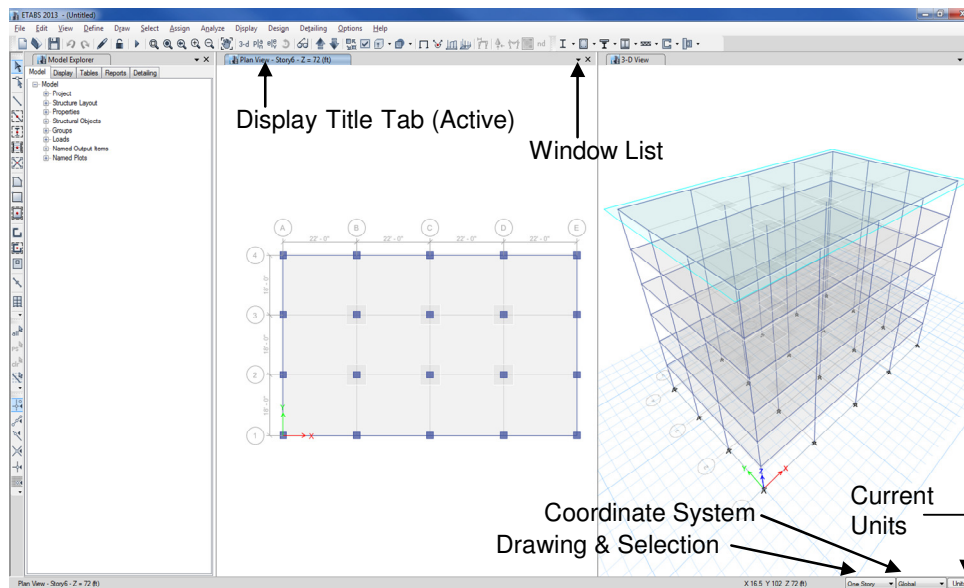
- Q. In the Structural System Properties area, click the ellipsis  button adjacent to the Beam drop-down list. The Frame Properties form will display.
- R. Click the **Add New Property** button in the Click to area of the Frame Properties form. The Frame Property Shape Type form will appear.
- S. Select *Rectangular* from the Section Shape drop-down list in the Shape Type area and then click on the **OK** button, or click on the **Rectangular Section** button  under Concrete in the Frequently Used Shape Types area of the Frame Property Shape Type form. The Frame Section Property Data form appears.
1. On the Frame Section Property Data form, type **Concrete Beam** in the Property Name edit box.
  2. Set the value in the Depth edit box to **30 in.**
  3. Click the **Modify/Show Rebar** button and on the Frame Section Property Reinforcement Data form select the *M3 Design Only (Beam)* option in the Design Type area. Click the **OK** button to return to the Frame Section Property Data form.
  4. Click the **OK** button on the Frame Section Property Data form (after adjusting property modifiers, if needed) to return to the Frame Properties form. *Concrete Beam* should be highlighted.
- T. Click the **OK** button to return to the Structural Geometry and Properties for Flat Slab with Perimeter Beams form. *Concrete Beam* should be shown as the selected Beam section.
- U. Verify that *Slab1* is selected from the Slab drop-down list in the Structural System Properties area. Slab1 is a default 8 in thick slab section.
- V. Verify that *Drop1* is selected from the Drop drop-down list. Drop1 is a default 15 in thick slab property.
- W. In the Load area of the Structural Geometry and Properties form, type **25** in the Dead Load (Additional) edit box.

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- X. Enter **80** in the Live Load edit box.
- Y. Verify that the *Rigid* option is selected in the Floor Diaphragm Rigidity area. This option removes in-plane diaphragm deformations. Click the **OK** button to accept your selections and return to the New Model Quick Templates form. The Flat Slab with Perimeter Beams button should be highlighted with a dark blue border. Click the **OK** button on the New Model Quick Templates to display the model.

The model appears on screen in the main ETABS window with two view windows tiled vertically, a Plan View on the left and a 3-D View on the right, as shown in Figure 8. The number of view windows can be changed using the **Window List** button . View windows may be closed by clicking on the [X] button.

The Plan View is active in Figure 8, indicated by the highlighted display title tab. Set a view active by clicking anywhere in the view window. The location of the active Plan View is highlighted on the 3-D View by a Bounding Plane. The Bounding Plane may be toggled on/off using the **Options menu > Show Bounding Plane** command.



**Figure 8**  
The ETABS main window with Plan View active



## Step 2 Add Floor Openings

In this Step, the program is set up to add openings to multiple stories simultaneously.

### Set Up to Add Objects to Multiple Stories Simultaneously


Make sure that the Plan View is active. To make a window active, move the cursor, or mouse arrow, over the view and click the left mouse button. When a view is active, the Display Title Tab is highlighted. The location of the Display Title Tab is indicated in Figure 8.

- A. Click the Drawing & Selection drop-down list that reads "*One Story*" at the bottom right of the Main window, which is shown in Figure 8.
- B. Highlight *All Stories* in the list. This activates the All Stories option for drawing and selecting objects.

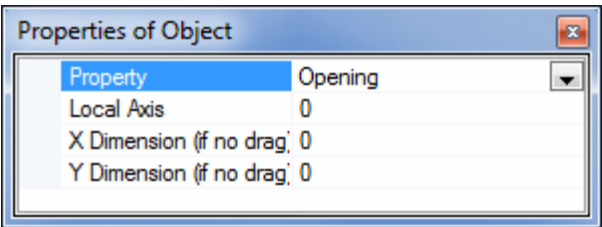
With the All Stories option active, as additions or changes are made to a story—for example, Story6—those additions and changes will apply to every story in the building, Story1 thru Story6.

### Draw Shell Objects


Make sure that the plan view is active.


- A. Click the **Draw Rectangular Floor/Wall**  button or use the **Draw menu > Draw Floor/Wall Objects > Draw Rectangular Floor** command. The Properties of Object form for shells shown in Figure 9 will display "docked" in the lower left-hand corner of the program.


**Figure 9**  
Properties of  
Object form  
for shells



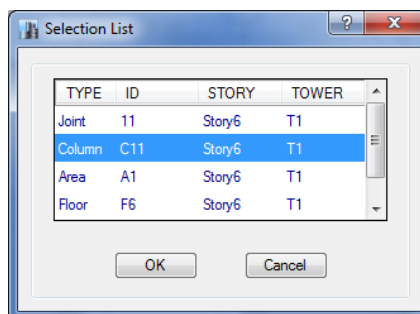
## Introductory Tutorial

- B. Click once in the drop-down list opposite the Property item to activate it and then select *Opening* in the resulting list. Opening will create a void where the shell is drawn.
- C. Check that the **Snap to Grid Intersections and Points** command is active. This will assist in accurately drawing the shell object. This command is active when its associated button  is depressed. Alternatively, use the **Draw menu > Snap Options** command to ensure that these snaps are active. By default, this command is active.
- D. In the plan view, click once at column C-3, and while holding down the left mouse button, drag the cursor to column D-2. Release the mouse button to draw a rectangular opening.

If you have made a mistake while drawing this object, click the **Select Object** button, , to change the program from Draw mode to Select mode. Then click the **Edit menu > Undo Shell Object Add** command and repeat Action Items A thru D to re-draw the openings.

- E. Click the **Select Object** button, , to change the program from Draw mode to Select mode.
- F. Hold down the Ctrl key on your keyboard and left click once in the Plan View on column C-3. A selection list similar to the one shown in Figure 10 pops up because multiple objects exist at the location that was clicked. In this example, a joint object, a column object, an opening and two floor objects (drop and slab) exist at the same location. Note that the selection list will only appear when the Ctrl key is used with the left click.

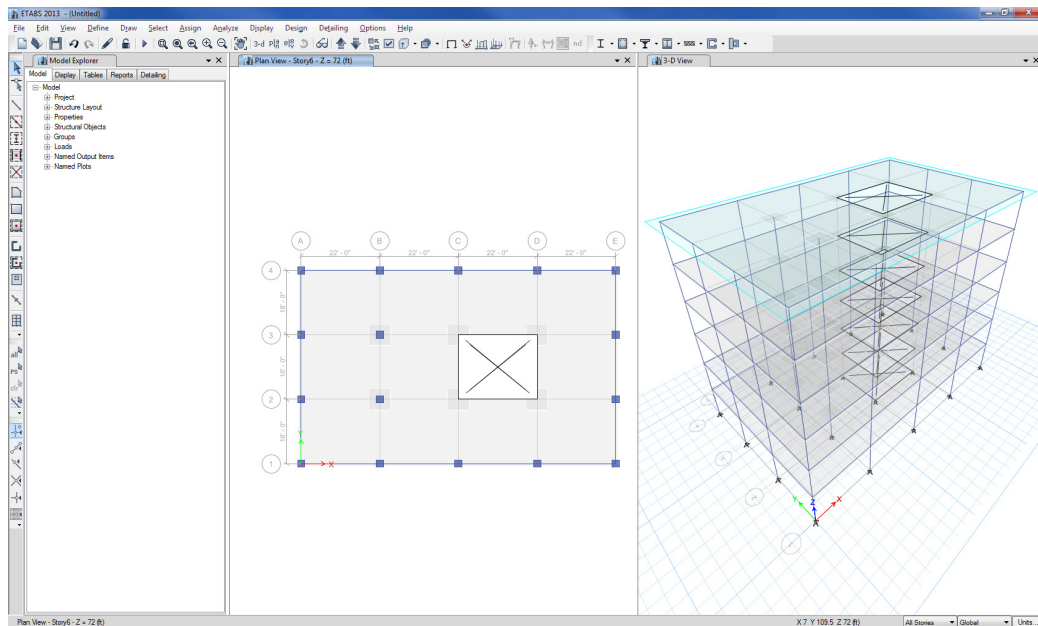
**Figure 10**  
Selection List  
form



## Part II - Concrete Building Example

- G. Select the column from the list by clicking on it and then on the **OK** button. The column at C-3 is now selected, as indicated by the dashed lines in the 3-D view. It is selected over its entire height because the All Stories feature is active. Note that the status bar in the bottom left-hand corner of the main ETABS window indicates that 6 frames have been selected.
- H. Repeat the column selection process at D-3, D-2, and C-2. The status bar should indicate that 24 frames have been selected.
- I. Press the Delete key on your keyboard or click the **Edit menu > Delete** command to delete the selection because no columns should exist at these four locations.

The model should now appear as shown in Figure 11.




**Figure 11**  
The example model with the slab openings drawn

## Introductory Tutorial


### Save the Model

During development, save the model often. Although typically you will save it with the same name, thus overwriting previous models, you may occasionally want to save your model with a different name. This allows you to keep a record of your model at various stages of development.

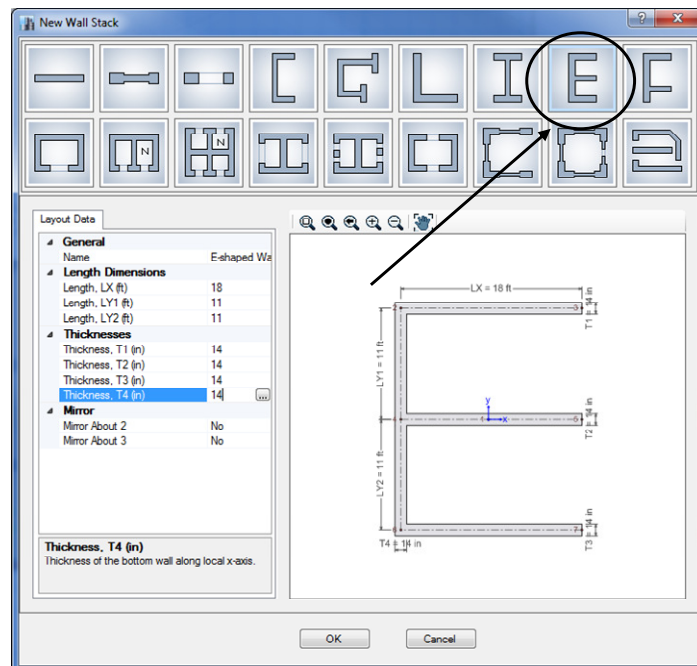
- A. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model. Specify the directory in which you want to save the model and, for this example, specify the file name ConcreteBuilding.

### Step 3 Add Walls

In this Step, a wall stack is added to model the interior walls. Wall stacks are predefined arrangements of walls that can be added to models with a single click. Make sure that the Plan View is active.

- A. Click the **Draw menu > Draw Wall Stacks** command, or the **Draw Wall Stacks** button, , to access the New Wall Stack form shown in Figure 12.

**Figure 12**  
New Wall  
Stack form



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**Part II - Concrete Building Example**


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- B. Click on the **E-shaped Wall** button to display a wall arrangement.
- C. On the Layout Data tab, click in the Length, LX (ft) edit box and type **18**.
- D. Type **11** into the Length, LY1 (ft) edit box.
- E. Type **11** into the Length, LY2 (ft) edit box.
- F. Type **14** into all four of the Thicknesses edit boxes - all of the walls should be 14 inches thick.
- G. Click the **OK** button. The Properties of Object form for Wall Stacks shown in Figure 13 will display "docked" in the lower left-hand corner of the main window.

**Figure 13**  
Properties of  
Object form for  
Wall Stack  
objects

Properties of Object	
Angle	90
Top Story	Story6
Bottom Story	Story1

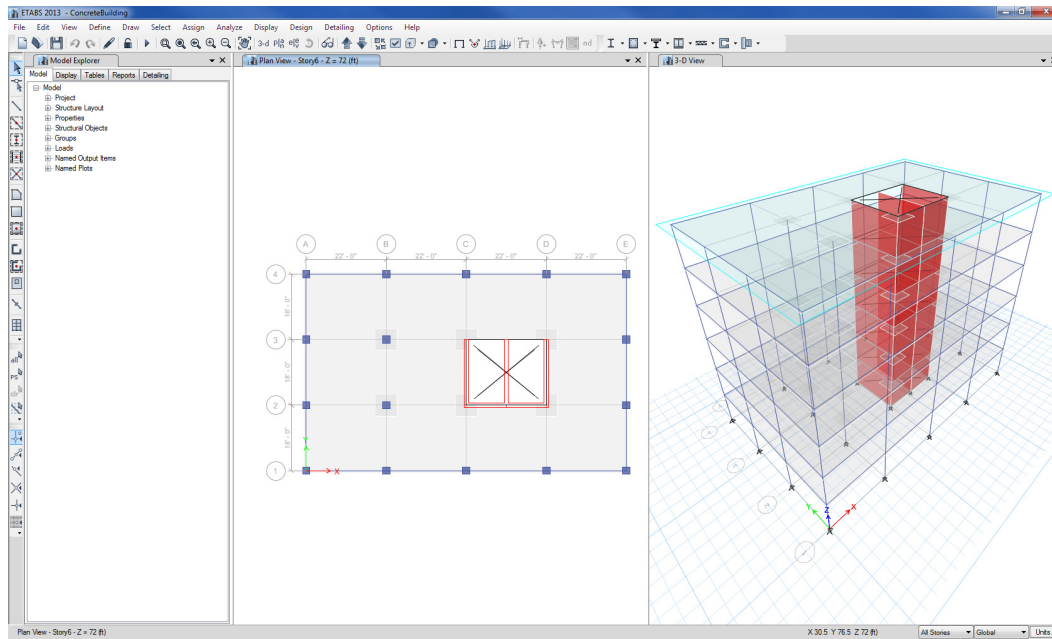
- H. Click in the Angle edit box on the Properties of Object form, set the angle to **90**, and press the Enter key on your keyboard. This will rotate the wall stack object 90 degrees from the default position.
- I. Left click once in the Plan View such that the top-left corner of the wall stack shown using dashed lines is located at C-3. The wall stack should match the geometry of the slab opening.

Notice that the wall stack spans the entire height of the building as the Top Story and Bottom Story drop-down lists in the Properties of Object form were set to Story6 and Story1, respectively.

- J. Click the **Select Object** button, , to change the program from Draw mode to Select mode.
- K. Click the **File menu > Save** command to save your model.

## Introductory Tutorial

The model now appears as shown in Figure 14.




**Figure 14**

The example model with the wall stack drawn

## Step 4 Define Static Load Patterns

The static loads used in this example consist of the dead, live, and wind loads acting on the building. An unlimited number of load patterns can be defined.

As discussed at the beginning of the tutorial, the dead load consists of self-weight of the building plus an additional 25 psf that was assigned in Step 1. The live load of 80 psf was also assigned in Step 1. The ASCE 7-10 wind load that will be applied to the building will be automatically calculated by the program.

- A. In the Model Explorer window, click on the  **Loads** node on the Model tab to expand the tree. If the Model Explorer is not displayed, click the **Options menu > Show Model Explorer** command.

---

**Part II - Concrete Building Example**


- B. On the expanded tree, right-click on the **Load Patterns** branch to display a context sensitive menu. On this menu, click on the **Add New Load Pattern** command to display the Define Load Patterns form. Note that the Dead and Live load patterns are already defined.
- C. Click in the Load edit box and type the name of the new load pattern, **Wind**.
- D. Select *Wind* from the Type drop-down list. Make sure that the Self Weight Multiplier is set to zero for the Wind load pattern. Self weight should typically be included in only one load pattern.
- E. Use the Auto Lateral Load drop-down list to select *ASCE 7-10*; with this option ETABS will automatically apply wind load based on the ASCE 7-10 code requirements.
- F. Click the **Add New Load** button.
- G. With the Wind load pattern highlighted, click the **Modify Lateral Load** button. This will display the ASCE 7-10 Wind Load Pattern form as shown in Figure 15.

The screenshot shows the 'Wind Load Pattern - ASCE 7-10' dialog box. The 'Exposure and Pressure Coefficients' section is circled, indicating the selected exposure type. The 'Wind Exposure Parameters' section contains fields for Wind Direction and Exposure Width, Windward and Leeward Coefficients (Cp), Case (ASCE 7-10 Fig. 27.4-8), and e1 and e2 Ratios. The 'Wind Coefficients' section includes fields for Wind Speed (mph), Exposure Type, Importance Factor, Topographical Factor (Kzt), Gust Factor, Directionality Factor (Kd), and Solid / Gross Area Ratio. The 'Exposure Height' section includes fields for Top Story, Bottom Story, and an option to include a Parapet with its height.

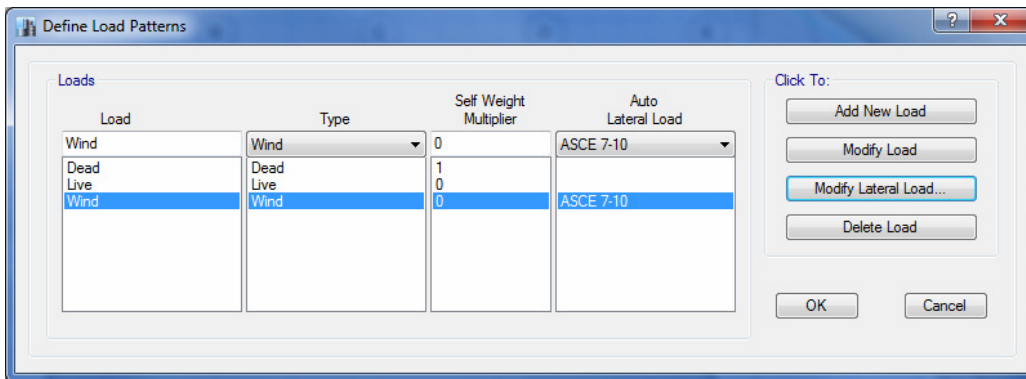
**Figure 15**  
Wind Load Pattern form

## Introductory Tutorial


1. Select the *Exposure from Extents of Rigid Diaphragms* option in the Exposure and Pressure Coefficients area.

The Exposure from Extents of Rigid Diaphragms option means that the program will automatically calculate all the wind load cases as prescribed in the ASCE 7-10 code. In this example, there will be a total of 12 different load permutations of varying magnitude and direction that will be applied to the rigid floor diaphragms. Hold the mouse cursor over the  information icon to display a table of the different wind cases.

2. Verify that the Case drop-down list in the Wind Exposure Parameters area shows *Create All Sets*.
3. Review all the other wind parameters, including the exposure heights, and then click the **OK** button to return to the Define Load Patterns form displayed in Figure 16.



**Figure 16**  
Define Load Patterns form


- H. Click the **OK** button to accept the load patterns.
- I. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save the model.



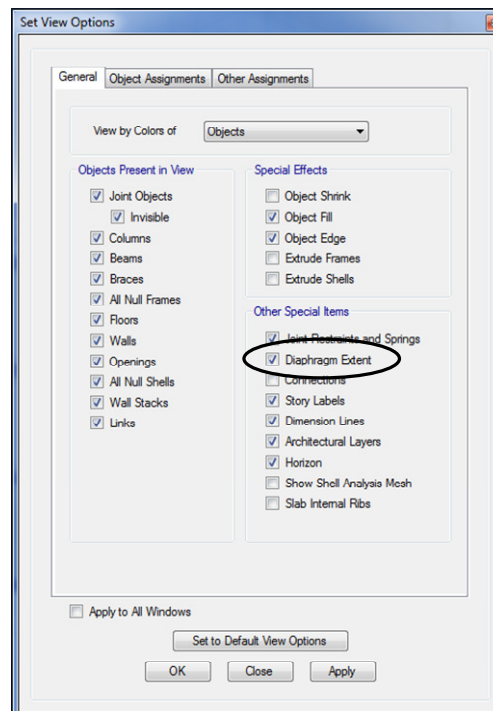
## Step 5 Review Diaphragms

In this Step, the extent of the rigid floor diaphragms will be displayed. Rigid diaphragms are typically used to model floor systems that have a large stiffness in-plane by removing the in-plane degrees of freedom. A rigid diaphragm has no in-plane deformations, and therefore, no in-plane shell stresses are reported by the program. However, in reality, these diaphragms do carry in-plane forces (see the **Display menu > Force/Stress Diagrams > Diaphragm Forces** command), and thus users should make sure that they design and detail the diaphragms for these forces, e.g. by using chords and collectors to transfer forces from the diaphragms into the lateral resisting frames and walls.

Make sure that the Plan View is active.

- A. Click the **Set Display Options** button, , or use the **View menu > Set Display Options** command. The Set View Options form shown in Figure 17 will display.

**Figure 17**  
Set View Options form



## Introductory Tutorial

- B. On the General tab, check the *Diaphragm Extent* option in the Other Special Items area.
- C. Click the **OK** button to display the rigid diaphragm links as illustrated by the dashed lines radiating out from the diaphragm center.
- D. Right-click anywhere on the slab (but not on a beam, drop, or wall) to display the Slab Information form shown in Figure 18.

**Figure 18**  
Slab Information  
form

**Slab Information**

Object ID

Story	Label	Unique Name
Story6	F1	1

GUID: ba448868-3c9a-48c2-94f8-6f48665ef890

Object Data

Geometry Assignments Loads

**Assignments**

- Opening No
- Section Property Slab1
- Diaphragm D1
- Property Modifiers None
- Local Axis 2 Angle (deg) Default
- Springs None
- Area Mass (lb-ft/ft²) 0
- Floor Meshing Options Default
- Create Auto Edge Constr Yes
- Material Overwrite None
- Groups 1 Group

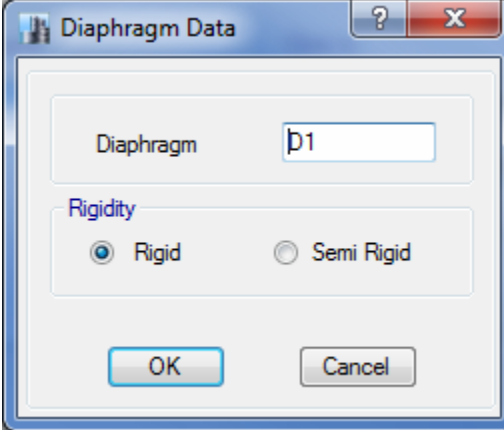
**Opening**  
Indicates if the shell object is an opening or not.


OK Cancel

- E. Click on the Assignments tab on the Slab Information form and note that the Diaphragm assignment is *D1*.
- F. Click the **OK** button to close the form.
- G. Click the **Define menu > Diaphragms** command to display the Define Diaphragm form.

1. On the Define Diaphragm form, highlight *D1* in the Diaphragms area and click the **Modify/Show Diaphragm** button. The Diaphragm Data form shown in Figure 19 will display.

**Figure 19**  
Diaphragm Data  
form



2. Verify that the *Rigid* option is selected in the Rigidity area to ensure that the floor slabs of this building will not have any in-plane deformations.
  3. Click the **OK** button to return to the Define Diaphragm form.
- H. Click the **OK** button to close the Define Diaphragm form.
  - I. Click the **Set Display Options** ☒ button or use the **View menu > Set Display Options** command and the Set View Options form will appear.
  - J. Uncheck the *Diaphragm Extent* option.
  - K. Click the **OK** button to close the Set View Options form.
  - L. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save the model.

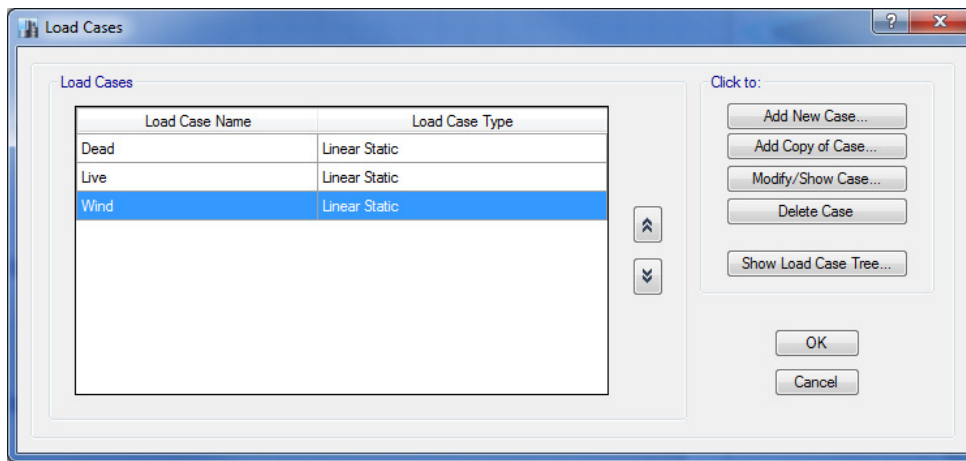
## Introductory Tutorial

## Step 6 Review the Load Cases

In this Step, the load cases generated from the load patterns will be reviewed.

- A. Click the **Define menu > Load Cases** command to display the Load Cases form shown in Figure 20.

Notice that three load cases are listed, one for each of the three load patterns that were defined; Dead, Live and Wind.



**Figure 20**  
Load Cases form

- B. On the Load Cases form, highlight *Wind* in the Load Cases area and click the **Modify/Show Case** button. The Load Case Data form shown in Figure 21 will display.
1. Verify that *Linear Static* is selected in the Load Case Type drop-down list.
  2. Verify that *Wind* is shown as the Load Pattern in the Loads Applied area.
  3. Select the *Use Preset P-Delta Settings* option in the P-Delta/Nonlinear Stiffness area and click the **Modify/Show** button to display the Preset P-Delta Options form.

## Part II - Concrete Building Example

**Load Case Data**

**General**

Load Case Name: Wind [Design...]

Load Case Type: Linear Static [Notes...]

Exclude Objects in this Group: None

**P-Delta/Nonlinear Stiffness**

☒ Use Preset P-Delta Settings: None [Modify/Show...]

☐ Use Nonlinear Case (Loads at End of Case NOT Included)

Nonlinear Case: [ ]


**Loads Applied**

Load Pattern	Load Name	Scale Factor
Load Pattern	Wind	1

[Add] [Delete]

[OK] [Cancel]

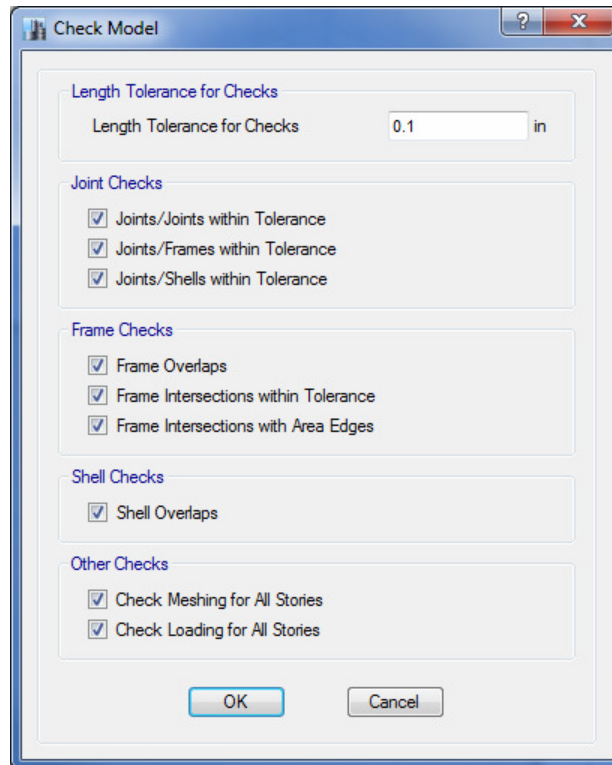
**Figure 21**  
Load Case Data form

4. On the Preset P-Delta Options form, select the *Non-iterative - Based on Mass* option in the Automation Method area. This will add P-Delta effects to the analysis. Click the **OK** button to close the Preset P-Delta Options form and return to the Load Case Data form.
  5. The Use Preset P-Delta Settings value should now show *Noniterative based on mass*. Click the **OK** button on the Load Case Data form.
- C. Click the **OK** button to close the Load Cases form.
- D. Click the **File menu** > **Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save the model.

## Step 7 Run the Analysis

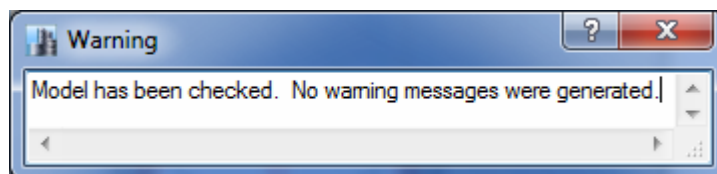
In this Step, the analysis will be run.

- A. Click the **Analyze menu > Check Model** command. The Check Model form shown in Figure 22 will display.




**Figure 22**  
Check Model  
form


- B. Check all check boxes and click the **OK** button. A warning message similar to that shown in Figure 23 should display indicating that the model has no connectivity issues.

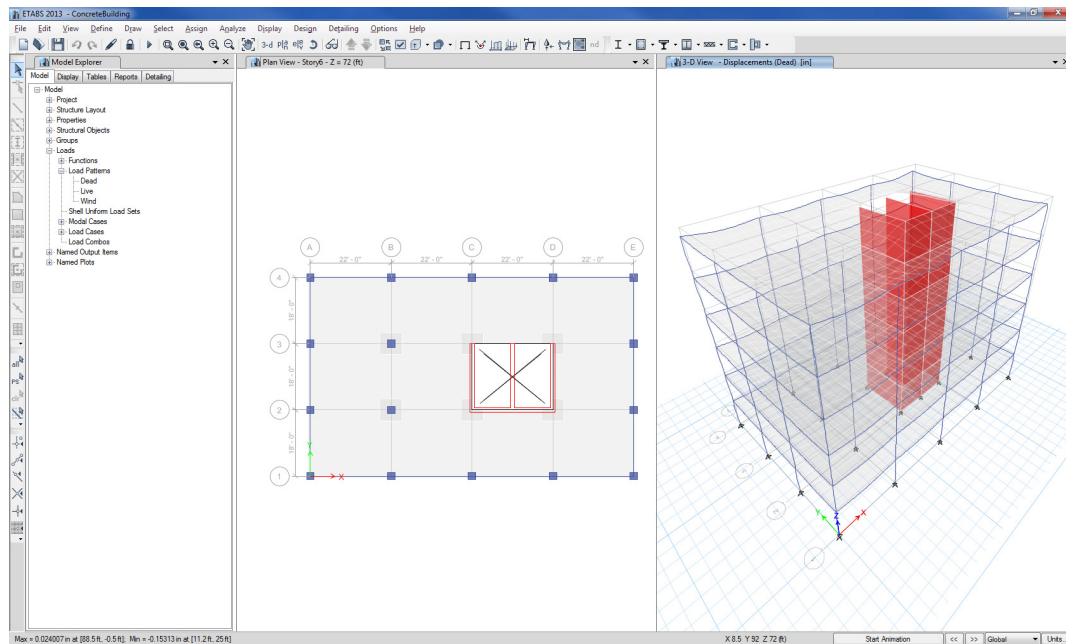


**Figure 23**  
Check Model  
Warning

## Part II - Concrete Building Example

1. Click on the [X] in the top-right corner to close the warning message.
- C. Click the **Analyze menu > Run Analysis** command or the **Run Analysis** button, .


The program will create the analysis model from your object based input. After the analysis has been completed, the program will automatically display a deformed shape similar to that shown in Figure 24, and the model is locked. The model is locked when the **Lock/Unlock Model** button,  appears locked. Locking the model prevents any changes to the model that would invalidate the analysis results.



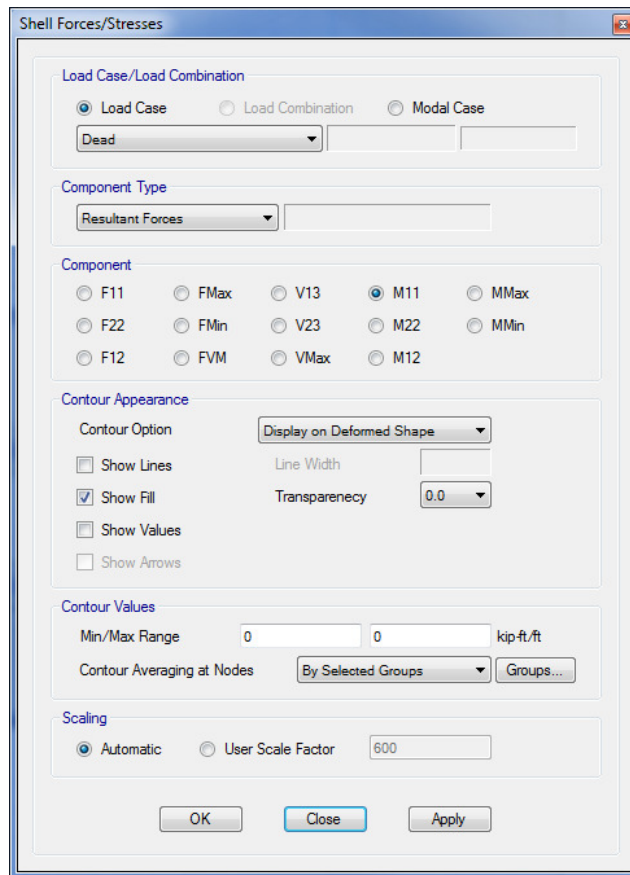
**Figure 24**  
Deformed shape display

## Step 8 Display the Results

In this Step, the analysis results will be displayed and reviewed.

- A. Make sure that the 3D View is active - this can be done by clicking on the Display Title Tab.
- B. Click on the **Display Shell Stresses/Forces...** button,  or the **Display menu > Force/Stress Diagrams > Shell Stresses/Forces...** command to access the Shell Forces/Stresses form shown in Figure 25.

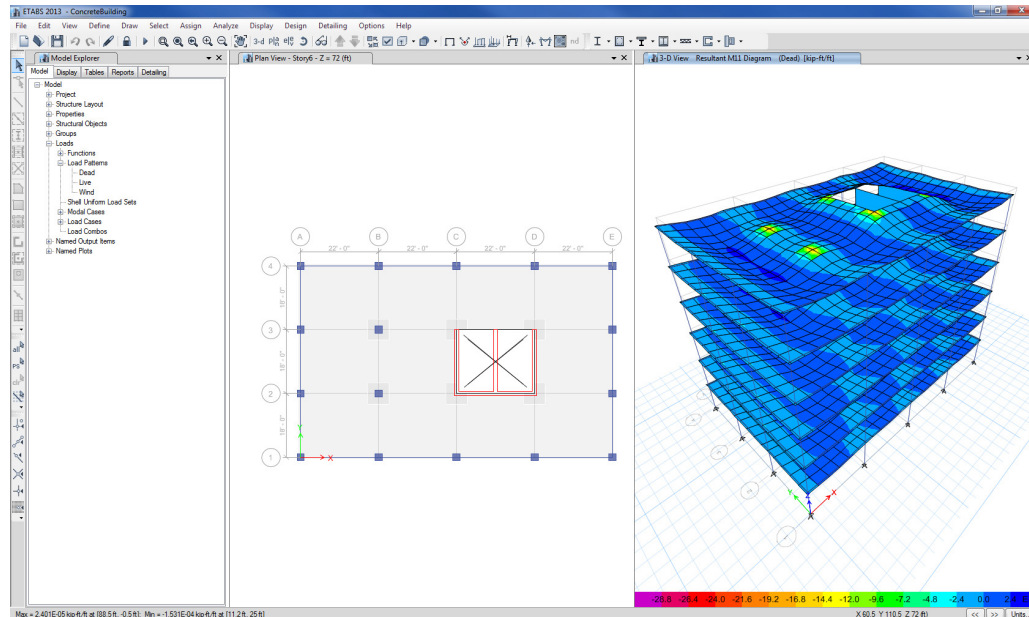
**Figure 25**  
Shell  
Forces/Stresses  
form






## Part II - Concrete Building Example

1. Select *Dead* from the Load Case drop-down list.
2. Select *Resultant Forces* as the Component Type.
3. Select the *M11* component.
4. Select *Display on Deformed Shape* from the Contour Option drop-down list.
5. Check the *Show Fill* checkbox.
6. Click the **OK** button to generate the moment contours shown in Figure 26.



**Figure 26**  
M11 moment contours in a 3D view

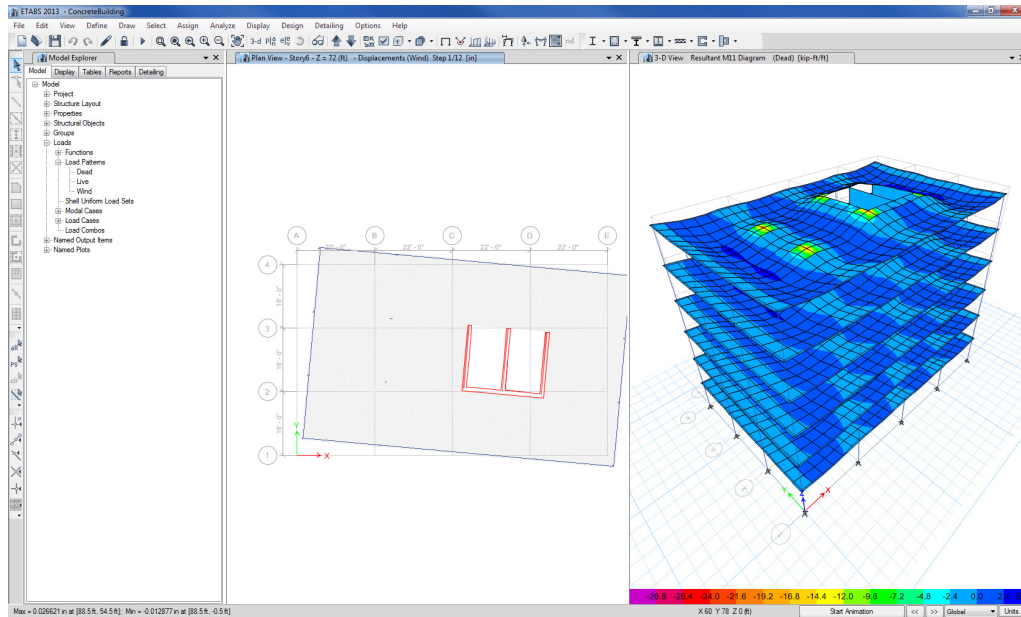
- C. Make the Plan View active by clicking on the Plan View Title Tab.
- D. Click the **Show Deformed Shape** button, , or the **Display menu > Deformed Shape** command to display the Deformed Shape form.
  1. On the Deformed Shape form, select *Wind* from the Load Case drop-down list.

### Step 8 Display the Results

97



## Introductory Tutorial

2. Set the Step Number to 1 - there should be a total of 12 steps available for the Wind load case.
3. Click the **OK** button to display the deformed shape shown in Figure 27.



**Figure 27**  
Deformed Shape for Wind load case

Note that even though the wind load for Step 1 (Set 1) is applied in the X direction, there is a rotation of the structure due to the lateral stiffness eccentricity caused by the non-symmetric layout of the walls.

- E. Each of the deformed shapes due to the 12 different wind load permutations (as specified by the ASCE 7-10 code) may be viewed by clicking on the VCR buttons, , located in the lower right-hand corner of the display.
- F. After reviewing the different deformed shapes, set the plan view back to an undeformed view by clicking on the **Show Undeformed Shape** button, , or the **Display menu > Undeformed Shape** command.

## Step 9 Design the Concrete Frames

In this Step, the concrete beams and columns will be designed. Note that the analysis (Step 7) should be run before performing design.

- A. Make sure that the Plan View is active - this can be done by clicking on the Display Title Tab.
- B. In the Plan View, right click on the perimeter beam along grid line 1 between grids A and B. The Beam Information form shown in Figure 28 appears.

**Figure 28**  
Beam Information  
form

**Beam Information**

Object ID

Story	Label	Unique Name
Story6	B1	121

GUID: 9e9ed9ea-49f6-432e-be33-9f96da88fe3f

Object Data

Geometry Assignments Loads Design

**Assignments**

Section Property	Concrete Beam
Property Modifiers	None
End Releases	None
End Length Offsets	Auto
Insertion Point	CP at 8 - Top Center
Output Stations	Max Station Spacing
Local Axis 2 Angle (deg)	Default
Springs	None
Line Mass (lb-s <sup>2</sup> /ft <sup>2</sup> )	0
TC Limits	None
Spandrel	None
Material Overwrite	None
Auto Mesh Type	at Points/Lines/Edges
Include in Analysis Mesh	Yes
Groups	1 Group

**Section Property**  
Section property assigned to the frame object.

OK Cancel

Introductory Tutorial

Note that the Design tab reports that the Design Procedure is Concrete Frame Design.

- C.. Click the **Cancel** button to close the Beam Information form.
- D. Click the **Design menu > Concrete Frame Design > View/Revise Preferences** command. The Concrete Frame Design Preferences form shown in Figure 29 displays.

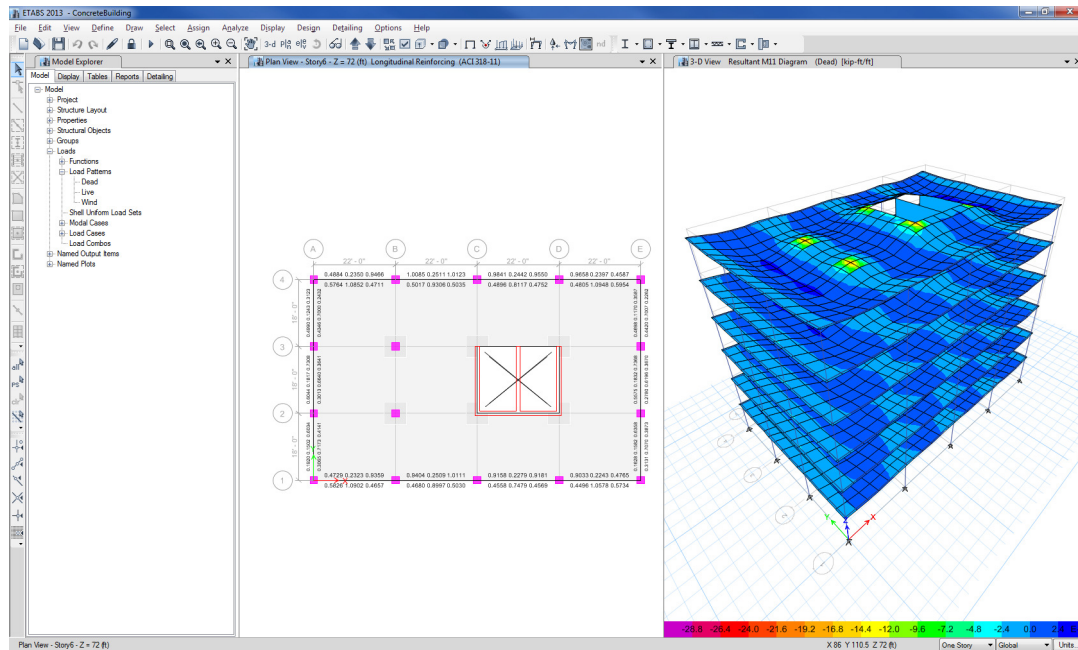
Figure 29  
Concrete Frame  
Design Prefer-  
ences form

Item	Value
01 Design Code	ACI 318-11
02 Multi-Response Case Design	Step-by-Step
03 Number of Interaction Curves	24
04 Number of Interaction Points	11
05 Consider Minimum Eccentricity?	Yes
06 Seismic Design Category	D
07 Design System Omega0	2
08 Design System Rho	1
09 Design System Sds	0.5
10 Phi (Tension Controlled)	0.9
11 Phi (Compression Controlled Tied)	0.65
12 Phi (Compression Controlled Spiral)	0.75
13 Phi (Shear and/or Torsion)	0.75
14 Phi (Shear Seismic)	0.6
15 Phi (Joint Shear)	0.85
16 Pattern Live Load Factor	0.75
17 Utilization Factor Limit	1


1. Verify that the Design Code drop-down list is set to *ACI 318-11*.
  2. Review the design parameters shown on this form and then click the **OK** button to accept any changes made.
- E. With the Plan View active, click the **Design menu > Concrete Frame Design > Start Design/Check** command to start the design process. The program designs the concrete beams and columns, specifying the required reinforcing based on the shape and size of the members defined in Step 1.

## Part II - Concrete Building Example

When the design is complete, the longitudinal reinforcing is displayed on the model. The model appears as shown in Figure 30.



**Figure 30**  
Longitudinal Reinforcing

- F. With the Plan View active, click on the **Move Down in List**  button until Plan View - Story 1 is displayed.
- G. Right click on one of the perimeter beams in the Plan View shown in Figure 30. The Concrete Beam Design Information form shown in Figure 31 displays.

This form shows the required reinforcing steel calculated for each design combination at different locations along the length of the beam. The largest reinforcing value, either top or bottom steel, is highlighted.

## Introductory Tutorial

Concrete Beam Design Information (ACI 318-11)

Story: Story1  
Beam: B1  
Section Name: Concrete Beam

COMBO ID	STATION LOC	TOP STEEL	BOTTOM STEEL	SHEAR STEEL
DCON2	3.4000	0.2683	0.2683	0.0000
DCON2	3.4000	0.2683	0.2683	0.0299
DCON2	5.3500	0.2683	0.5205	0.0299
DCON2	7.3000	0.2683	0.8160	0.0299
DCON2	7.3000	0.2683	0.8212	0.0000
DCON2	9.2500	0.2683	0.9320	0.0000
DCON2	11.2000	0.2683	1.0053	0.0000
DCON2	11.2000	0.2683	1.0038	0.0000
DCON2	13.1500	0.2683	0.8682	0.0000
DCON2	15.1000	0.2683	0.6956	0.0000
DCON2	15.1000	0.2683	0.6875	0.0749
DCON2	17.0500	0.2683	0.3140	0.0749
DCON2	19.0000	0.3792	0.2683	0.0749
DCON2	19.0000	0.3969	0.2683	0.0000
DCON2	21.0000	1.0821	0.5381	0.0000

Buttons: Overwrites, Summary, Flex. Details, Shear, Envelope, OK, Cancel

**Figure 31**  
Concrete Beam Design Information form

1. Click the **Envelope** button on the Concrete Beam Design Information form. The Beam Section Design Report shown in Figure 32 displays.

**Figure 32**  
Beam Section Design Report

ETABS 2013 Concrete Frame Design  
ACI 318-11 Beam Section Design

Beam Element Details (Envelope)

Level	Element	Section ID	Length (in)	LLRF	Type
Story1	B1	Concrete Beam	264	1	Slab Special

Section Properties

b (in)	h (in)	b (in)	d (in)	d (in)	d (in)
24	30	24	0	2.5	2.5

Material Properties

E (ksi)	f <sub>c</sub> (ksi)	LLWF Factor (Unitless)	f <sub>y</sub> (ksi)	f <sub>yk</sub> (ksi)
29000000.0	4000	1	60000	60000

Design Code Parameters

$\phi_t$	$\phi_{csd}$	$\phi_{csk}$	$\phi_{cs}$	$\phi_{csk}$	$\phi_{csk}$
0.9	0.85	0.75	0.75	0.8	0.85

Flexural Reinforcement for Major Axis Moment, M<sub>x</sub>

	Start Rebar Area in <sup>2</sup>	End Rebar Area in <sup>2</sup>	Middle Rebar Area in <sup>2</sup>	End-J Rebar Area in <sup>2</sup>	End-J Rebar %
Top (+2 Axis)	0.0007	0.07	0.0000	0.01	1.0021
Bot (-2 Axis)	0.0205	0.07	1.0053	0.14	0.5381


Flexural Design Moment, M<sub>x</sub>


End-J Design M <sub>x</sub> (kip-ft)	End-J Station Loc (ft)	Middle Design M <sub>x</sub> (kip-ft)	Middle Station Loc (ft)	End-J Design M <sub>x</sub> (kip-ft)	End-J Station Loc (ft)

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**Part II - Concrete Building Example**

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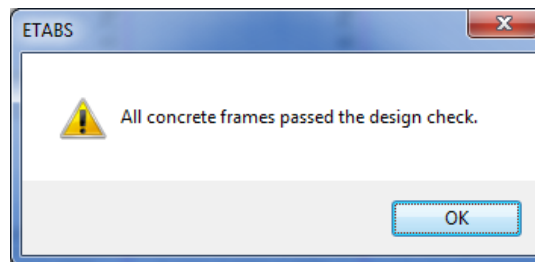
This report shows detailed design information about the beam. Review the information on each page. Note that you can print this information using the **Print Report** button, , on the menu bar.

2. Click the **[X]** button in the upper right-hand corner of the Report Viewer to close it.
- H. Click the **Cancel** button to close the Concrete Beam Design Information form.
- I. Click the **Set Elevation View** button, , and select A and click the **OK** button to set the view to an Elevation View of grid line A.

The elevation view shows the area of the longitudinal reinforcing required for the columns. A right click on any column will display more detailed information about the reinforcing required.

- J. Click the **Design menu > Concrete Frame Design > Verify All Members Passed** command. A form similar to that shown in Figure 33 should appear indicating that the shape and reinforcing of all concrete frame members is adequate.

**Figure 33**  
Verify All Members  
Passed message





Click the **OK** button to close the form.

- K. Click the **Assign menu > Clear Display of Assigns** command to clear the longitudinal reinforcing display.
- L. Make the 3-D View active by clicking on the Display Title Tab.




## Introductory Tutorial

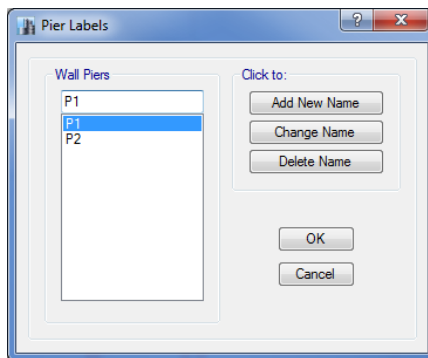
---

- M. Click the **Display menu > Undeformed Shape** command or the **Show Undeformed Shape** button, , to clear the display of the moment diagram.
- N. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model.

## Step 10 Design the Shear Walls

In this Step, the concrete shear walls will be designed. Note that the analysis (Step 7) should be run before performing design.

- A. Make the Elevation View active by clicking on the Elevation View Title Tab.
- B. Click the **Set Plan View** button, , select *Story6* and click the **OK** button to set the view to a Plan View of Story6.
- C. Click the **Select menu > Select > Object Type** command and the Select by Object Type form will display.
  - 1. On the Select by Object Type form, highlight *Walls*.
  - 2. Click the **Select** button, and then the **Close** button.
- D. Click the **View menu > Show Selected Objects Only** command to display only the elevator core walls in the Plan View.
- E. Click the **Define menu > Pier Labels** command. The Pier Labels form shown in Figure 34 appears.



**Figure 34**  
Pier Labels form



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**Part II - Concrete Building Example**

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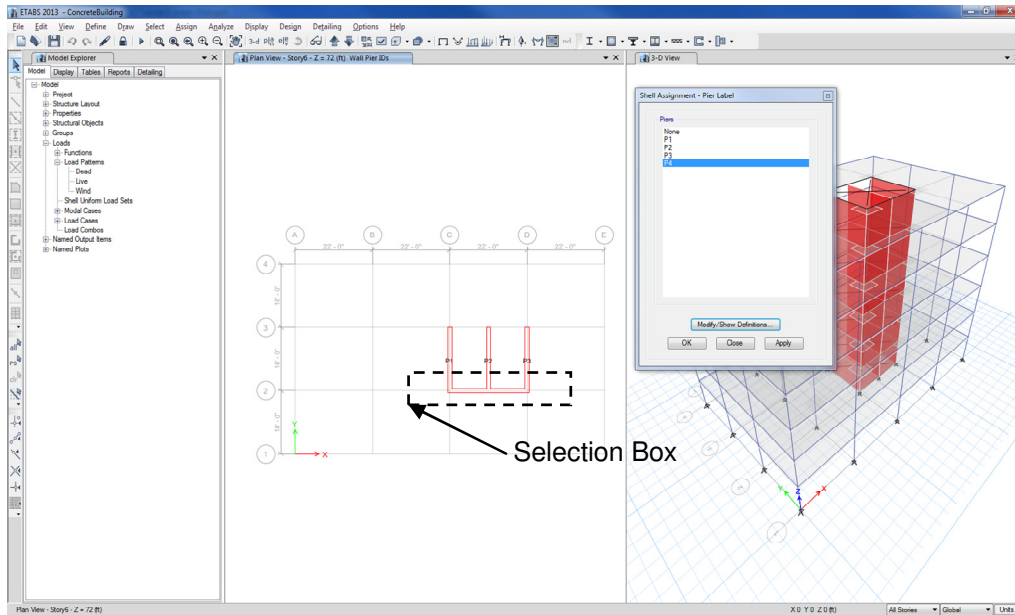
1. Type **P3** in the Wall Piers edit box and click the **Add New Name** button.
2. Type **P4** in the Wall Piers edit box and click the **Add New Name** button.

Note that pier labels P1 and P2 are predefined by the program, with P2 pre-assigned to all walls in the wall stack.

3. Click the **OK** button to close the form.
- F. Make sure that *All Stories* is still selected in the Drawing & Selection drop-down list in the lower right-hand corner of the Main window.
- G. In the Plan View, click on the wall that lies along grid line C. The status bar should indicate that 6 shells have been selected.
- H. Click the **Assign menu > Shell > Pier Label** command and the Shell Assignment - Pier Label form will display.
1. On the Shell Assignment - Pier Label form, highlight *P1* and click the **Apply** button.
  2. Without closing the Shell Assignment - Pier Label form, click on the middle wall parallel to grid line C that is set between grid lines C and D. Highlight *P2* on the Shell Assignment - Pier Label form and click the **Apply** button.
  3. Without closing the Shell Assignment - Pier Label form, click on the wall that lies along grid line D. Highlight *P3* in the Piers area and click the **Apply** button.
  4. Without closing the Shell Assignment - Pier Label form, "window" around the wall that lies on grid line 2. To "window," click the left mouse button above and to the left of grid intersection C-2 and then, while holding the left mouse button down, drag the mouse until it is below and to the right of grid intersection D-2. A selection box similar to that shown in Figure 35 should expand around the wall as the mouse is dragged across the model. Release the left mouse button and the program will select the wall - the status bar should indicate that 12 shells have been selected.

## Introductory Tutorial

5. Highlight *P4* on the Shell Assignment - Pier Label form and click the **Apply** button.
6. Click the **Close** button to close the Shell Assignment - Pier Label form.



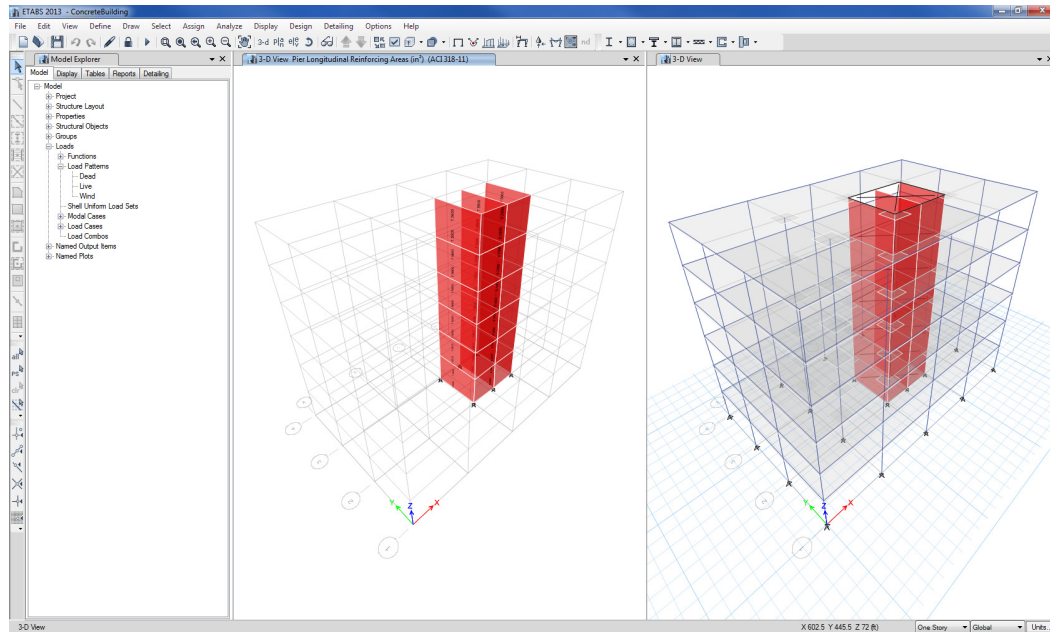
**Figure 35**  
Selecting Walls

- I. With the Plan View active, click the **Set Default 3-D View** <sup>3-d</sup> button to show the core in a 3-D view.
- J. Click the **Design menu > Shear Wall Design > View/Revise Preferences** command. The Shear Wall Design Preferences form will display.
  1. Verify that the Design Code drop-down list is set to *ACI 318-11*.
  2. Review the design parameters shown on this form and then click the **OK** button to accept any changes made.
- K. Click the **Design menu > Shear Wall Design > Start Design/Check** command to start the design process. The program designs the shear



## Part II - Concrete Building Example

walls, specifying the required reinforcing based on the shape and size of the members defined in Step 3.

When the design is complete, the pier longitudinal reinforcing is displayed on the model. The model appears as shown in Figure 36.

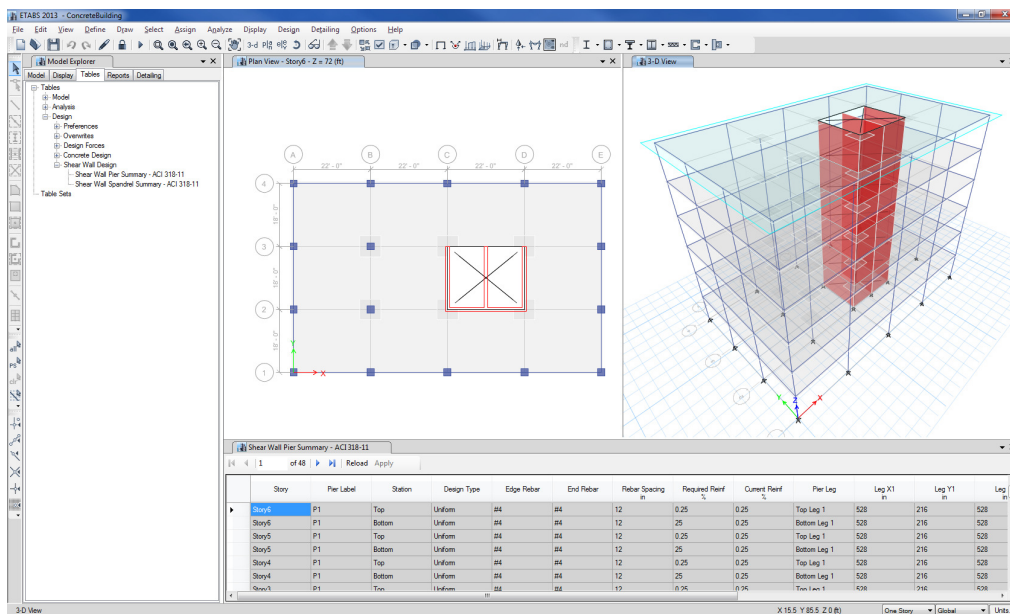


**Figure 36**  
Pier Longitudinal Reinforcing


- L. Zoom in on the walls using the **Rubber Band Zoom**  button.
- M. Right click on one of the walls in the Pier Longitudinal Reinforcing Areas view to display the Shear Wall Design Report.  
  
This report shows detailed design information about the pier. Click the [X] button in the top right corner to close the report.
- N. With the Pier Longitudinal Reinforcing Areas view active, click the **Assign menu > Clear Display of Assigns** command.
- O. Click the **Set Plan View** button, , select *Story6* and click the **OK** button.

## Introductory Tutorial

- P. Click the **View menu > Show All Objects** command.
- Q. Make sure that the Model Explorer window is visible; if not, click the **Options menu > Show Model Explorer** command.
- R. Click the Tables tab in the Model Explorer to display the tables tree. Click on the **Tables** node and then on the **Design** node to expand the tree.
- S. Click on the **Shear Wall Design** node to expose the Shear Wall Pier Summary leaf. Right click on the Shear Wall Pier Summary leaf and from the context sensitive menu select **Show Table**. A table summarizing the design of the shear wall piers now appears across the bottom of the main window as shown in Figure 37.



**Figure 37**  
Shear Wall Pier Summary table

- T. Click the **[X]** button on the title bar of the Shear Wall Pier Summary table to close the table.
- U. Click the **File menu > Save** command, or the **Save** button, , to save your model. This tutorial is now complete.